THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

EFFECT OF TARIFF-CUTTING ON PROSPERITY

NOT EVEN the standpat papers discover any actual rush for the cyclone cellar since Governor Wilson announced that he would "call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15," altho here and there some alarmed manufacturer raises his voice in prophecy of dire disaster. The general attitude of the press seems to be one of approval, regardless of party affiliation, the tariff-reform papers praising the President-elect's prompt attention to party pledges, and the more conservative organs agreeing that since revision had to come, it is best for all concerned to get it over with as quickly as possible. In his statement, published just before his departure to Bermuda, Mr. Wilson explained that he would call the extra session "not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be to the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible." "That is the whole case," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) notes that "nearly all prominent commentators, irrespective of party, say Mr. Wilson has wisely chosen his course." "The people have voted overwhelmingly for tariff reform," says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), and "with a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic President, there is no excuse for further parley on this all-important issue." "The extra session," it adds, "is the shortest, the surest, and the sanest way Democracy can find to redeem its tariff promise." Any other course, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), would have been "suicidal to the party." Mr. Wilson's decision, the correspondents tell us, is heartily endorsed by such Democratic leaders as Mr. Bryan, Mr. Underwood, and Speaker Clark.

Congressman Underwood, who, as leader of the House, is expected to be a dominating factor in the new tariff legislation, predicts that "the work of revising the tariff downward will be completed by July." Speaker Clark says that the revision at the extra session "should touch every schedule in the law," but he thinks that this could be accomplished in about sixty days. "The tariff is going to be revised downward and prosperity will be the keynote of the Democratic régime," says Mr. Bryan, who finds "not the slightest evidence of nervousness among the business men."

Turning to the direct testimony of business men themselves, we find Col. William Barbour, a former president of the American Protective Tariff League, declaring himself pleased that the extra session will be called "at a time when we have had a bounteous harvest and the country is in fine shape," because "if the American manufacturer is to be operated upon for appendicitis, it is better to have it over with, with as little suspense as possible, for later on the country may not be in as good a condition for the operation."

"Tariff uncertainties are more to be feared than tariff excesses," thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "for the one demoralizes the country generally, and the other affects only a part." "The country is much more interested in knowing how the tariff is to be revised than when," adds the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "but it can only know how the tariff is to be revised by having it begin quickly." "The sooner uncertainty as to the schedules is ended the better," concurs the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Ind. Rep.) agrees that "on the whole, it is best to meet the inevitable at once, when every report from the commercial, manufacturing, and transportation field is of unparalleled activity."

Not all the comment, however, reflects this optimistic mood. Thus Nathan T. Folwell, president of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, foresees that Democratic tariff revision "means the death knell of prosperity," and that "the textile mills will soon close down and thousands and thousands of men and women will have to face starvation as a result of the new Democratic order of things." Senator Smoot (Rep.) of Utah is convinced that "the Democrats can not carry out the promises they made in the campaign without bringing about an industrial revolution," and the financial editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Con.) reports that—

"Some disposition is being shown at the moment to turn from industrial securities as popular investments to the railroads on the ground th. t the roads will benefit regardless of tariff by the tremendous agricultural tonnage that will require transportation. . . . There seems a distinct disposition in the more conservative circles in the financial district to look for a continuance of irregularity and nervousness until some definite indication of the prospective tariff legislation is at hand."

A Chicago dispatch quotes William S. Jackson, a former president of the Board of Trade, as declaring the extra session "both unnecessary and likely to prove injurious to business generally," and a Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that six Democratic Congressmen-elect from Massachusetts

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are on record as determined to stand pat when it comes to revising the present duty on boots and shoes.

"I never knew an extra session that did not defeat the man who called it," says Senator McCumber (Rep.), of North Dakota, and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that "everybody must admire the new President's courage in summoning Congress to revise the tariff, with the experiences of other Presidents before him. The Boston paper enumerates:

"Mr. Taft called an extra session for this purpose, and from the moment the task was accomplished, his party seemed to have struck a toboggan. Mr. Cleveland led the Democracy in tariff revision and saw it 'snowed under' as soon as the voters could get at the ballot boxes, with a fury that knew no parallel. Harrison revised the tariff, and tin-pedlers became the most effective of all opposition campaigners The only President who had revised the tariff and escaped popular wrath is McKinley, and it took a foreign war to save him."

To the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), however, the idea that a tariff law must necessarily be followed by reverses for its authors seems "largely fallacious." It goes on to explain that—

"These terrific upheavals have come, not because a tariff law was passed, but because it was a bad law. This is notably true of the Wilson tariff and the Payne-Aldrich perfidy, which were identical in their betrayal of the campaign promise. How well the country likes the Democratic tariff of 1913 will depend upon how wisely and honestly it is framed. That President Wilson and his advisers will confront the same desperate cabal in their own party that Grover Cleveland battled so bravely but in vain, is evident, but we all hope that the outcome may not be so sordid and disastrous."

In this instance quick work will not be clumsy work, confidently declares the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), which warns its readers that nevertheless insidious forces will try to create distrust and disturbance. "While the good work is going on," it suggests, "the people will do well to muffle their ears against the yelping and yammering of special privilege."

Surmises as to the kind of tariff revision that we may expect from the extra session are based in part upon Woodrow Wilson's known views on the subject and in part upon the tariff bills that were formulated by a Democratic House and vetoed by a Republican President during the last session. Mr. Wilson, it is recalled, has declared that the revision must be "steadily and unhesitatingly downward," but this does not mean, explains the Atlanta *Journal*, "a rash disruption of the tariff system which has developed through long decades, but a readjustment of this system in the interest of the people as a whole." In an article published three years ago in *The North American Review* (New York, October, 1909), Mr. Wilson defined his theory of tariff revision, and the words he then wrote take on a greatly enhanced interest at this moment. Of the present tariff system and the best way to reform it he wrote in part:

"GOSH! BUT SHE'S HUNGRY!"
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

HIS PROBLEM NOW.
—Carter in the New York *Press*.

"It must in some conservative way be altered from decade to decade, if possible from year to year, until we shall have put all customs legislation upon a safe, reasonable, and permanent footing. A process of alteration, steadily and courageously persisted in, will not disturb the business or embarrass the industries of the country, even if tariff act follows tariff act from session to session, if it be founded upon a definite principle by which its progress may be forecast and made ready for. Such a principle must be found. And the nation must find means to insist that, whatever party is in power, that principle shall be followed with courage, intelligence, and integrity. The present method and principle of legislation does not keep business equable or free from harassing anxiety. It is based upon no principle, except that of self-interest—which is no principle at all. No calculable policy can be derived from it. Discussion gives place to intrigue, and nothing is ever fixt or settled by its application. . . . . .

"Only those undertakings should be given the protection of high duties on imports which are manifestly suited to the country and as yet undeveloped or only imperfectly developed. From all the rest protection should be withdrawn, the object of the Government being not to support its citizens in business, but to promote the full energy and development of the country. Existing protection should not be suddenly withdrawn, but steadily and upon a fixt program upon which every man of business can base his definite forecasts and systematic plans."

Glancing back at the tariff reductions attempted by the Democrats during the last session, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"Prevailing ad valorem rates average 42.22 per cent. Revision as attempted this year and vetoed by the President would have fixt about 25 per cent. as the average for cotton, chemicals, wool, and metal. Other rates would have ranged from 16 to 41 per cent. For such reductions as these the Underwood bills provided.

"Without a doubt, the Alabama Congressman will be the more immediate custodian of the party pledges when the extra session is called to order. And, without a doubt, bills providing for such revision as he sought to effect will be sent to the White House again, tho he has not said this.

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"So, we are not only to have new schedules, but they will involve much more than merely nominal reductions. Mr. Underwood has claimed that they will save the consumers three-quarters of a billion dollars a year, or an average of about $8 for every man, woman, and child in the country."

SOME THINGS THE ELECTION DID

CLOSER EXAMINATION of the election results persuades many a Republican and independent editor that the Democratic victory was far from being a real landslide. Great as Woodrow Wilson's majority will be in the electoral college, these disappointed writers remind us that on the basis of the popular vote he must take his place as a "minority President," joining the company of such predecessors as J. Q. Adams, Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, and Harrison. The Democrats appear to view this fact complacently, as the revised returns give them cause for increasing elation. California is still doubtful, and perhaps its Presidential choice will not be ascertained until appeal is made to the courts, but of the other States, Governor Wilson has 40, with 433 electoral votes, Colonel Roosevelt 5, with 77 votes, and President Taft 2, with 8 votes. *The Wall Street Journal*, however, thinks that a careful analysis of the popular vote "may well have a sobering effect upon the victors." It points out that neither the Democratic vote nor the Republican vote (this year divided between Taft and Roosevelt) has materially increased since the last election.

"The figures of the popular vote, so far as indicated by unofficial returns, compiled by Professor Hart, of Harvard University, are as follows:

Party	1908	1912
Democratic	6,409,000	6,433,000
Republican	7,678,000	7,665,000

"According to Professor Hart's analysis, the popular vote for the Taft ticket was 3,491,000 and for the Roosevelt ticket 4,174,000, or a lead for Roosevelt of 683,000 votes."

Now *The Wall Street Journal*, which is non-partisan and generally conservative, calls it a remarkable tribute to the strength of Mr. Roosevelt that in spite of the Republican help given to the Democrats in California and elsewhere, their total vote "was kept down to practically the figures of eight years ago." This fact, it insists—here differing with most of its Democratic contemporaries—

THE FLIRT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

"indicates clearly that a considerable proportion, tho far less than a majority of the Roosevelt vote, came from Democrats. This is conspicuously the case in Illinois, where there was a genuine Roosevelt tidal wave and where the Democratic vote fell from 451,000 in 1908 to 387,000 in 1912.

"This is illustrated also in Indiana, where the Democratic vote

WHEN THEY EXCHANGE PLACES IN MARCH.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

fell from 338,000 to 280,000, and in Pennsylvania, where the decline was from 448,000 to 407,000. Even New Jersey, the home State of Governor Wilson, gave him barely the same vote as Mr. Bryan in 1908, and left him in a minority of 46,000 as compared with the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote.

"What would have been the result of the election if President Taft had been opposed only by Governor Wilson it is almost idle to speculate."

Progressives are delighted at carrying twice as many States as the Republicans, and at taking second place in 25 States, whereas the older party was second in but 15. This fact, with their superiority in the total popular vote, they take as warranting a claim for recognition as the second party in the nation. The Progressives, declares the Chicago *Post* (Prog.), "are now the dominant party of opposition to the Democracy. The old Republican party has fallen permanently from that place of honorable achievement." And the Sioux City *Tribune* (Prog.) concludes that "all that Progressives have to do is stand together and rally when the Colonel's bugle sounds again."

But, say certain papers of other political faiths, let Progressives pause in their self-congratulations and turn to consider the results of this election other than the choice of Presidential electors. Their vote, observes the Boston *Herald* (Ind., Taft), has an "inverted pyramid aspect." It is largest at the top and "tapers down very fast." Or, as the New York *World* (Dem.) explains the situation:

"It is the remnant of the Republican and not the advance guard of the Progressive party which is to be found in the minority in Congress and in the State governments. The number of bolting Progressives who have been elected to office of any kind is hardly worth consideration. Where men calling themselves Progressives have triumphed at all, principally in the West, it has been as Republicans."

The Republican party, notes the more impartial Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), leads the Progressive party in all New England except Maine, and "holds second place in the four very

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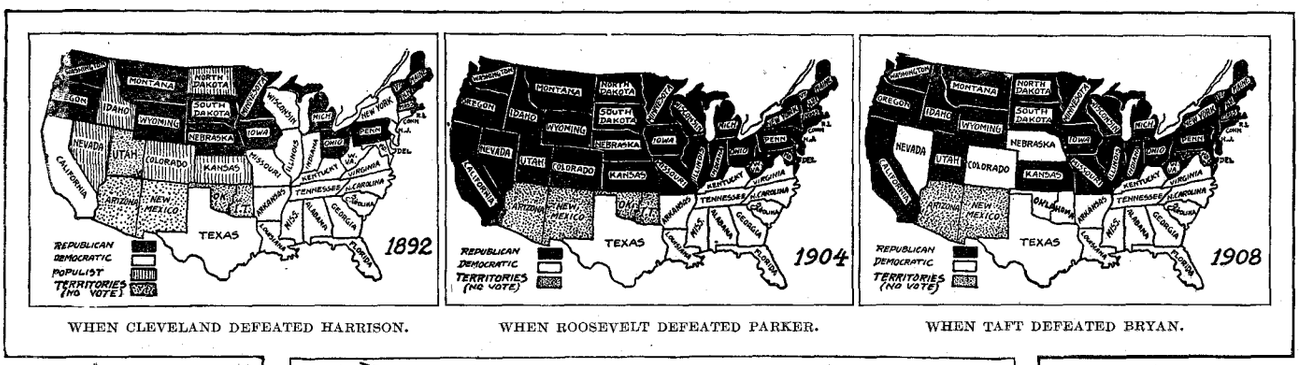
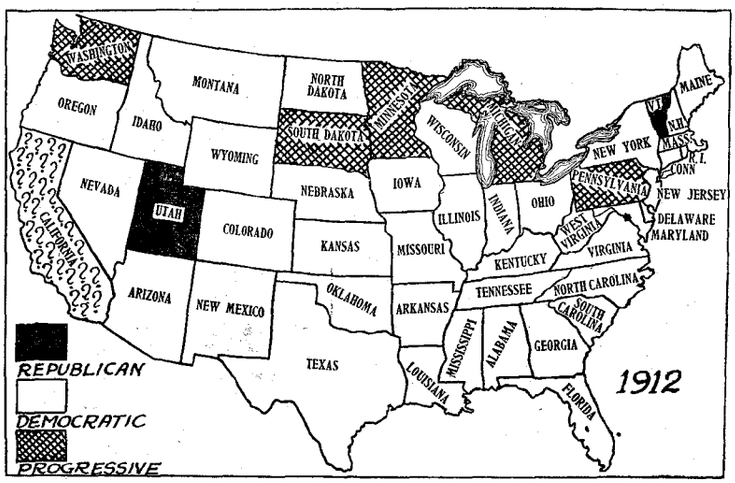


WHEN CLEVELAND DEFEATED HARRISON. WHEN ROOSEVELT DEFEATED PARKER. WHEN TAFT DEFEATED BRYAN.



WHEN WILSON DEFEATED TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTIONS OF TWENTY YEARS.

important States of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri." Further, "in legislative halls the Republicans retain a decided advantage in being at least the chief minority party." A Republican paper, the Buffalo *Express*, notes many encouraging facts:

"As against the Rooseveltian claim that the Republican party has received its deathblow, Republican governors were elected in twelve States. The Republican triumph in the governorship elections is made especially noteworthy by the seating of Republicans in Idaho and in North Dakota to succeed Democratic executives. In Idaho, John M. Haines was elected over both Democratic and Progressive opponents, as was L. B. Hanna in North Dakota. Votes deflected from Republican candidates in Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, and Missouri led to the election of Democrats to succeed Republican governors. However, in all of these States the Progressive candidate was third in the race. The same holds true of Washington, which, with Kansas, is still in doubt. In the latter State there was no Bull Moose candidate.

"The Republican victory in electing governors of at least twelve States is important as showing the present strength of the party. It is equally important in determining the future position of the party in the various States. In most of the States the standing of the parties in the gubernatorial election determines the control of the election machinery and the position of the party's ticket on the ballot. The Bull Moose have acquired a certain right to control of election machinery, with the Democrats, in Indiana alone, where Beveridge ran second. The contest is close between the Republican and Progressive gubernatorial candidates in Colorado and North Carolina. It is not officially announced which party's candidate is second. . . . . .

"There may be some question as to States which did not hold State elections this year, and the fact that the Progressives nominated no candidates for Governor in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota may leave some question as to just where the dominant element in these States purposes to stand in future. It is a fact of no little significance, however, that in all three of the States having gubernatorial elections this year which Roosevelt carried—Michigan, Minnesota, and Washington—Republicans led over independent Progressive candidates and in Minnesota the Republican candidate was elected."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) cannot help gibing at the seven governors who called upon Mr. Roosevelt to run last February, since Michigan was the only one of their States carried by the Colonel, and of the two governors out of the seven who were running for office, Governor Aldrich was defeated for reelection and Governor Stubbs lost the contest for United States Senator from Kansas.

Yet it is not forgotten that Roosevelt ran ahead of Taft in all but two of the Southern States. And in North Carolina the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) emphasizes the service done by the Progressives in "breaking up the old Republican party, whose usefulness was at an end." The new party "cuts loose from the old Republicanism's sectional traditions, offering itself as a party which is truly national." *The Observer* expresses hope—

"that the Progressives will be unquestionably the leading opposition party four years hence, as prospects now indicate in the strongest sort of way. It would mark a new, better, and freer era in our political life, the final burying away of the Civil War."

In the Baltimore *Sun*, too, we find a Southern correspondent citing the downfall of the professional negro politician as one of the results of the election. "On the one hand he faces four years of Democratic rule, with a Southerner at the head of the State, and on the other hand he is menaced by Colonel Roosevelt's probable seizure of the Republican organization," since "whatever the Colonel's affability toward negroes of decency and attainment, he is now a sworn foe of the negro job-seeker."

While we find many anti-Roosevelt papers declaring that the Colonel's defeat was due in part to the "third-term" cry, and that the two-term precedent has now been definitely approved by the nation, the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) says "the vote for Roosevelt shows that third-term talk had no effect." "About a million more than Taft got declared they would rather have him for a third term than Taft for a second."

Certain of the local results in the various States deserve mention. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin reelected their governors. Governor McGovern of Wisconsin came out for Roosevelt, but was elected by Wilson and Taft Republicans. In New York, Ohio, Washington, Illinois, and Indiana the Republican split elected Democratic governors. Republican-Progressive fusion succeeded in Delaware, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Republican State tickets carried Michigan, Minnesota, New Hamsphire, and North Dakota. Arizona put back into its constitution the provision for the recall of judges which was eliminated as a condition of statehood. Oklahoma moves her capital back to Guthrie. West Virginia voted for State-wide prohibition. Colorado voted down prohibition, but enacted a provision of compensation for motherhood.

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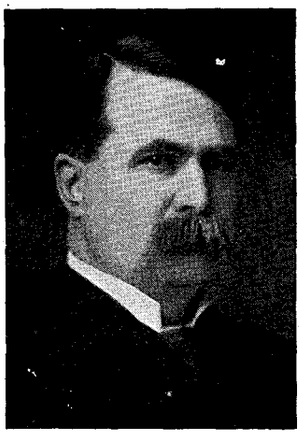
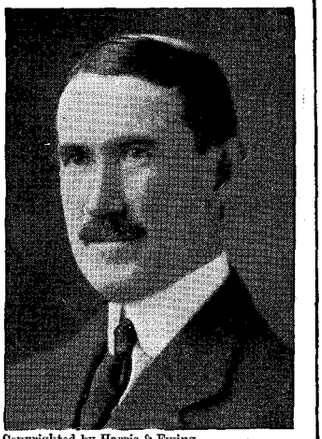


GEORGE W. CLARK,
Iowa,
Republican.

A. O. EBERHART,
Minnesota,
Republican, reelected.

ARAM J. POTHIER,
Rhode Island,
Republican, reelected.



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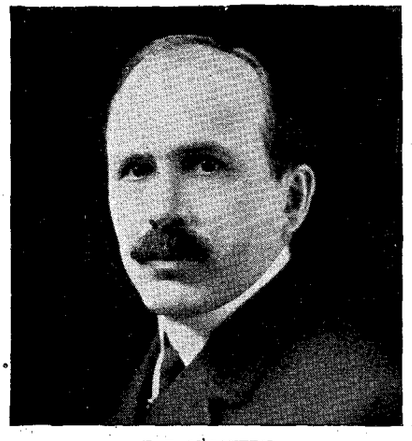
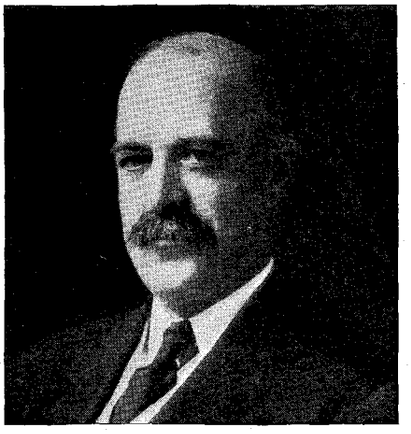
L. B. HANNA,
North Dakota,
Republican.



F. E. M'GOVERN,
Wisconsin,
Progressive, reelected.



C. R. MILLER,
Delaware,
Republican and Progressive.

H. P. HATFIELD,
West Virginia,
Republican and Progressive.

GOVERNORS WHO STEMMED THE DEMOCRATIC TIDE.

NEW YORK'S LESSON TO GUNMEN

THE SWIFT CONVICTIONS in the trials of Police Lieutenant Becker and the four "gunmen" for the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal mean, in the opinion of the New York papers and of the press generally, far more than merely a death sentence for five murderers. They mean, says the New York *World*, "the death sentence of gang rule and the death sentence of the system." District-Attorney Whitman himself, to whose vigorous and fearless conduct of the prosecution the result is chiefly due, agrees that "this marks the end of the rule of gangsters and gunmen in certain portions of the city." Never before, it is said, has an East-side gangster been convicted of first degree murder, altho murdering is part of their trade. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Whitman and to Justice Goff's expeditious manner of conducting a trial, only eighteen weeks elapsed between the shooting of Rosenthal and the conviction of his murderers. The evidence in the case, which was practically the same in the trials of Becker and the gunmen, was so conclusive that not a man was unconvinced either among the twenty-three members of the Grand Jury or among the twenty-four members of the two trial juries.

"There has never been a criminal verdict of such great and general importance to this community as the conviction of the gunmen, coming as it does so soon after the verdict against Lieutenant Becker," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, which thinks that it has roughly shattered the prevailing idea that New York's organized and protected criminals are a class immune to the processes of the law. The Brooklyn paper goes on to say:

"For years there has been made public every now and then a list of crimes committed by notorious gangsters and political heelers for which no punishment was imposed. They were rarely brought to trial, never convicted of anything serious. Something stayed the hand of justice; the men swaggered through the streets, assuming protection to be a matter of course. Sometimes they engaged in petty crimes for the mere sport of exercising terror; usually their regular support was derived from the earnings of unfortunate women they held in slavery, and at all times they held before the eyes of the boys of their neighborhoods the allurement of an adventurous but safe life without work.

"It has long been notorious that a murder could be procured by a very small cash payment. The rate was in itself evidence of how lightly the dangers of committing such a crime were regarded. . . . . .

"That which was incredible to the gunmen has occurred. Their 'pull' has proved useless; their protection could not protect; an official got after them who recognized no influence and feared no terrorism, and the public that was supposed to be indifferent has upheld the District Attorney of New York and rejoices with mighty satisfaction at the victory of the law.

"These verdicts are a public triumph, just as the crime was one of the deepest public concern. . . . The civilization of New York is vindicated."

But in spite of the shock it has received, "the System" is still alive, says the New York *Evening Journal*, and "it will be interesting to see whether it will be powerful enough to get from some judge a reversal of a righteous verdict."

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ONE ROAD'S ACCIDENT RECORD

SELDOM has a railroad had the misfortune to find itself the center of such a storm of criticism as is now raging against the management of the line that controls the best part of New England. "When ministers preach against the system which is 'the backbone of New England's industry,' when commuters in alarm for their lives appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for protection, business men organize to secure redress, and coroner's juries recommend the punishment of officials," it is apparent to the New York *World*, at least, that the New York, New Haven & Hartford is losing its once enviable reputation for safety. Other newspapers give a list of nine wrecks occurring in the last year and a half, resulting in more than a score of deaths and upward of 200 persons injured. The Interstate Commerce Commission is said to be imprest with the fact that the three most serious wrecks of the series occurred within a stretch of fifteen miles, upon the company's four-track main trunk line between New York and New Haven. This argues, according to the New York *Press*, "that the New Haven management must be either very shortsighted in its control of train operation and care of trackage, or is the victim of a hopelessly demoralized operating force." Two wrecks coming on the 16th, and the republication of Commissioner McChord's statement that the disastrous Westport wreck of October 3 would probably have been prevented had the road's management put into operation certain recommendations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission after an earlier smash-up, are responsible for the bitterest complaint against the road. "In the cases of both the Bridgeport and Westport wrecks," states a New York *Evening Post* news item, "it was shown that the trains operated without automatic control and went from one track to another over a short crossover at a speed of more than sixty miles an hour." Hence we have a chorus of indignant protests against the New Haven's "crossover recklessness" from such papers as the New York *Evening Mail* and *Times*, Providence *Journal*, and Hartford *Times*.

DATE	PLACE	TRAIN	CASUALTIES	CAUSE
June 8, 1911	Fairfield, Conn.	Freight	4 killed	Disregard of signals
July 12, 1911	Bridgeport, Conn.	Federal Express	12 killed, 100 injured	Careless engineer *
August 28, 1911	Middletown, Conn.	Passenger	60 injured	Spreading rails
June 11, 1912	Clinton, Mass.	Passenger	8 injured	Open switch
July 15, 1912	Stonington Junc., Conn.	Passenger	3 killed, 4 injured	Collision
Oct. 3, 1912	Westport, Conn.	Springfield Express	9 killed, 50 injured	Picked crossover
Nov. 16, 1912	Green's Farms, Conn.	Merchants' Limited	19 injured	Picked crossover [?]
Nov. 16, 1912	Milford, Conn.	Portland Express	4 cars derailed	Frog split
Nov. 17, 1912	Putnam, Conn.	Freight	1 dead, 1 hurt, 1 msg.	Rear-end collision

*[Crossover]

NINE WRECKS IN SEVENTEEN MONTHS.

This tabulation of recent accidents on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is taken from the New York *Herald*.

But the New Haven management protests that neither of the derailments of November 16 was due to a short crossover, and the latest testimony taken by the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission seems to confirm its statement. It says of the accident to the Merchants' Limited at Green's Farms, where, according to several passengers, serious loss of life was prevented only by the steel cars used in this "de luxe" train:

"The accident was caused by a piece of equipment, the equalizer bar from the truck of the diner, which was the third car in the train, dropping down and dragging into a trailing switch which derailed the four rear cars.

"It should be clearly understood that the train was running on a straight track and that there was no crossover movement involved in the accident.

"The investigation shows that the track and roadbed were in normal and good condition."

And the further statement is made that—

"The company feels that it should make clear to the public that the standard of track construction and maintenance on its lines is of the highest character, frequent and regular inspection being made by adequate maintenance forces."

That the New Haven long enjoyed a good reputation for freedom from accidents is admitted by the New York *Tribune*. The recent series of wrecks "may be a mere coincidence."

"Again, the recent disasters may be due to the operation of faster trains on tracks congested with traffic, the present general congestion being reflected in the shortage of freight cars throughout the country. Congestion of traffic causes delays, with consequent speeding to make up for time thus lost, and compels more use of crossovers than is usual. It is remembered that an especially large number of railroad accidents occurred throughout the country in 1906 and 1907, when the railroads were greatly overburdened with freight traffic."

But, continues *The Tribune:*

"It will not do to assume the helpless attitude which the New Haven road assumed after the Westport accident, when it put all the blame upon the engineer who did not obey orders, accepting no responsibility for its own failure to compel him to obey orders or to make it impossible for him to disobey them, and which it now seems ready to assume in taking the ground that the breaking of running gear is one of those things that it is impossible to guard against. The public gave the railroad its franchise and pays it handsomely to provide safe transit, and it is its business to do so."

The most serious charge against the road comes from a number of papers published in New York City and New England, which assert that the present management, in the words of the conservative and well-informed New York *Journal of Commerce*, "has been more intent upon establishing monopoly of railroad service in New England and its main transportation connections with the rest of the country than in keeping up the condition of its roadway and equipment and the quality of its service." *The Journal of Commerce* goes on to relate how the New Haven gathered into one system of control practically all the railroads of New England, and then acquired control of trolley lines and steamboat lines. This paper concludes:

"If there has been deterioration in facilities and in service, or if there has been failure to keep up with progress in methods and management, it has been the natural result of the lack of incentive and inducement which always comes from smothering competition and acquiring the power of monopoly."

This accusation is made also by papers in New England cities like *The Journal* in Providence, R. I., and *The Times* in Hartford, Conn. The New York *World* goes so far as to say that the company has gone beyond the law in acquiring trolley and steamship lines when it should have been looking to the safety of its line. In short, "perfection in monopoly has claimed the energies which belonged to efficiency as a common carrier."

It should be stated that both the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission are investigating the recent accidents, and that officials of the New Haven are threatened with prosecution for criminal negligence in connection with the Westport wreck.

In a recent wreck in Indiana, in which fifteen were killed, the State Railway Commission's inspectors point to the use of wooden cars and the railroad's delay in installing a block signal system. More hopeful is the action of Vice-President Jackson of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, who has been appointed to call a meeting of representatives of Eastern roads to take steps for the adoption of rules to avoid wrecks, and that of the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads in adding two hours to the running time of their New York and Chicago eighteen-hour fliers, apparently in the interests of safety.

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NEW ENGLAND'S RAILROAD GRIEVANCE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S Attorney-General is thought likely to find his first chance to gain fame in the shape of Government action against transportation monopoly in New England. For, tho the present head of the Department of Justice has called off the grand jury investigation of the pending traffic agreement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk, the records of the two companies are to be examined and the appeals of the Governors and railroad commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are not to be lightly dismissed. Southern New England is especially stirred because of the discontinuance of work upon the Grand Trunk's extension from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I., and the report that this road had come to terms with the New Haven and was about to make a twenty-five-year traffic agreement with it. Says the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, always a calm observer:

"As the matter presents itself to the New England public, and especially to the Massachusetts and Rhode Island public, and more particularly to the public of Boston and Providence, the understanding, or agreement, or 'deal,' if really consummated, is one that reflects no credit upon the parties to the arrangement, while it constitutes an affront to the people and a deliberate defiance of their wishes. It can not be questioned that no occurrence in recent years has contributed more than this toward the awakening of New England to the necessity of safeguarding popular interests more thoroughly against corporate selfishness and offensive aggression."

The popular indignation, this paper explains elsewhere, had already been roused by the taking over of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven:

"This act constituted, to all intents and purposes, the monopolization of the entire steam transportation business of New England, save that the Grand Trunk, through leases, had access to certain points in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The latter company sought, and after a long struggle succeeded in obtaining, charters from the legislatures of Rhode Island and Massachusetts granting it the right to enter, through the medium of a subsidiary line, the cities of Providence and Boston.

"The understanding in Rhode Island and in Massachusetts, and throughout New England, was that the Grand Trunk, in consideration of the privileges granted, would become a competitive transportation system. This, at least, was the principal motive for granting it the desired legislation. At all events, it had not proceeded far with the construction of the subsidiary line referred to when the work was peremptorily stopt. There seems hardly any reason to doubt now that the privileges granted it were used to force the New Haven into the making of certain concessions, and that an operating agreement between the two is at the bottom of the Grand Trunk's abandonment of its project and promises, and its apparently cold desertion of Providence and Boston."

Such "perfidy" is roundly denounced in the columns of the Providence *Journal*, the Boston *Transcript* and *Journal* and the Springfield *Republican*. The keenest resentment seems to be felt in Providence. *The Manufacturing Jeweler* of that city, in its editorial on "The Grand Bunk Railway," tells how "a broad gash has been cut through Massachusetts and Rhode Island from Palmer to Providence" and how "streets have been torn up, bridges are in the course of construction, and the whole work of constructing the connecting link between Palmer and Providence has been at least one-half completed." The city of Providence, we are told, is building costly docks to accommodate the Grand Trunk's new line of steamers to run from Providence to New York. The steamers are now under construction. We are assured that no stone will be left unturned by the State authorities "to make the Grand Trunk Railway carry out the sacred promise made to the people of this State by the late Charles M. Hays. We can not yet believe that honor, good faith, and square dealing, as far as the Grand Trunk Railway is concerned, perished with the sinking of the *Titanic*."

President Chamberlin, however, states that the discontinuance of the work is temporary and due to lack of funds because of the present condition of European money markets. He admits the negotiation being carried on for traffic and trackage rights with the New Haven, but insists that the new arrangement has no bearing on the stoppage of work on the Southern New England, and that eventually the people of New England will profit by it. But at the same time Mr. Chamberlin confesses that he never favors "paralleling anybody else's line if satisfactory traffic or trackage arrangements can be made." An explanation of the Grand Trunk's position from an editor apparently willing to give it the benefit of the doubt, appears in the Springfield *Union:* '

"It seems, therefore, that the public should regard with favor a traffic arrangement enabling the Grand Trunk to extend its business to every part of New England. So it will, we think, when the situation is better understood. At first, the report of such an arrangement bore a sinister aspect. It looked as if a deal had been entered into for the purpose of killing the Grand Trunk enterprises and depriving the New England public of the competition that would have resulted therefrom. Naturally, people were quick to resent a measure of that sort. It now appears that the Grand Trunk is pursuing a policy of retrenchment all along the line, that its scheme of operations, both in Canada and in the States, is less ambitious than formerly, and that it will attempt to do a good many things by means of various alliances that it formerly purposed to attain by means of its own lines."

OUTLAWING THE BATH-TUB TRUST

WHAT the Washington correspondents describe as "an epoch-making decision," "second in importance only to the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases" was handed down last week when the United States Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the so-called Bath-tub Trust. Its importance is considered due to the fact that it outlaws one more of the devices by which great combinations of capital have achieved industrial concentration—the device of taking refuge behind the patent laws, "the last stronghold of the trusts." This is the first time, according to one correspondent, that the highest court has sustained the application of the Sherman Anti-trust Law to a monopoly resting in part on rights secured by patents.

The decision, we learn from the dispatches, lays down the broad principle that there can be no legal monopoly in the unpatented products of a patented machine. "On the same grounds," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the Camera Trust, the Moving-picture Trust, the Shoe Machinery Trust, and a dozen other great combinations which have increased prices must also fall."

The defendants in the bath-tub case were the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and others—in all, sixteen corporations and thirty-four individuals. These defendents, it was charged, had entered into "license agreements," fixing prices and establishing conditions of sale for all enameled ware in the manufacture of which a certain patented tool or machine was used. The annulment of these agreements was decreed about two years ago by the Circuit Court at Baltimore, but the trust appealed against this decree on the ground that it was an invasion of patent-rights. In delivering the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion Justice McKenna declared that while the rights conferred by patents "are indeed very definite and extensive," they "do not, any more than other rights, give an universal license," against the positive prohibitions of the Anti-trust Law. He also pointed out that the license agreements "clearly transcended what was necessary to protect the use of the patent or the monopoly which the law conferred upon it,"

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and that they did in fact "accomplish a restraint of trade condemned by the Sherman Law."

Edwin P. Grosvenor, the Attorney-General's special assistant who prosecuted the case and argued it before the Supreme Court, makes the following illuminating statement of the general bearings of this latest trust dissolution:

"On the argument in the Supreme Court the main reliance of the defendants was the decision in Dick *vs.* Henry, called the mimeograph case, rendered by the Supreme Court last March. There it was held that the owner of a patent on a mimeograph may compel the purchaser of the patented mimeograph to buy from him, the patentee, all paper and ink that are to be used on the mimeograph, altho of course the paper and ink are not covered by the patent.

"The decision to-day refuses to extend the doctrine of the Dick case to the unpatented product of a patented machine. The defendants in the bath-tub case, owning patents on machines used in the manufacture of enameled ware, attempted to fix prices and destroy competition in commerce in the unpatented ware. Briefly stated, the court to-day holds that the monopoly of a patentee does not include a control over commerce in the unpatented product of the patented machine.

"The economic effect of the prosecution by Attorney-General Wickersham is interesting. The combination commenced operations in June, 1910. At once complaints poured into the Department of Justice. The Attorney-General commenced proceedings in July, 1910. Since the combination was broken up the prices of the product have fallen from 25 to 40 per cent., yet to-day nearly all the manufacturers engaged in the business are running their factories overtime and they are all making money at the reduced prices prevailing in this period of competition."

The petition beginning this suit was filed in the Maryland court on July 21, 1910, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says that in no other instance has the Government brought a big suit against a trust to such a swift conclusion. The decision, says the Detroit *Free Press*, "stands as one of the telling blows struck against monopoly by the Taft Administration." It is another "victory for competition over monopoly," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, and the New York *Press* thinks that there is now little left for the violators of the Sherman Law to depend on when they are called to the bar. The Baltimore *News* welcomes the decision as "helping just so much the more toward the crystallization of higher standards of business," and in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* the case furnishes strong confirmation of the reality of the hold of the law in general on the problem of monopoly." *The Post* remarks: "The 'rule of reason' expounded in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases is once again shown to be a rule of common sense—a rule that looks to the substance of the acts complained of, and not to their mere form."

At the same time, points out the New York *Tribune*, "the mimeograph case still leaves the way open to a host of abuses," and "the mere fact that there is some limit to these abuses should not discourage efforts to amend the Patent Law." And such papers as the Philadelphia *Record*, *Public Ledger*, and *Inquirer* and the Springfield *Republican* agree that the need of a thorough revision of our Patent Law is still as great as Chief Justice White declared it to be in his dissenting opinion in the mimeograph case. On the other hand, the New York *Times* finds in this latest decision "proof that neither the patent nor the antitrust laws need tinkering."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CALIFORNIA qualifies as the Finnegan State.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

GET mentioned for a Cabinet place. This is the right time, and it costs nothing.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TIDY up, fellows; there'll be a co-ed in the Electoral College!—*Columbia State.*

JUST suppose the result hinged on California.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

WE confess to a fiendish wish that Mark Hanna were alive to see this.—*Columbia State.*

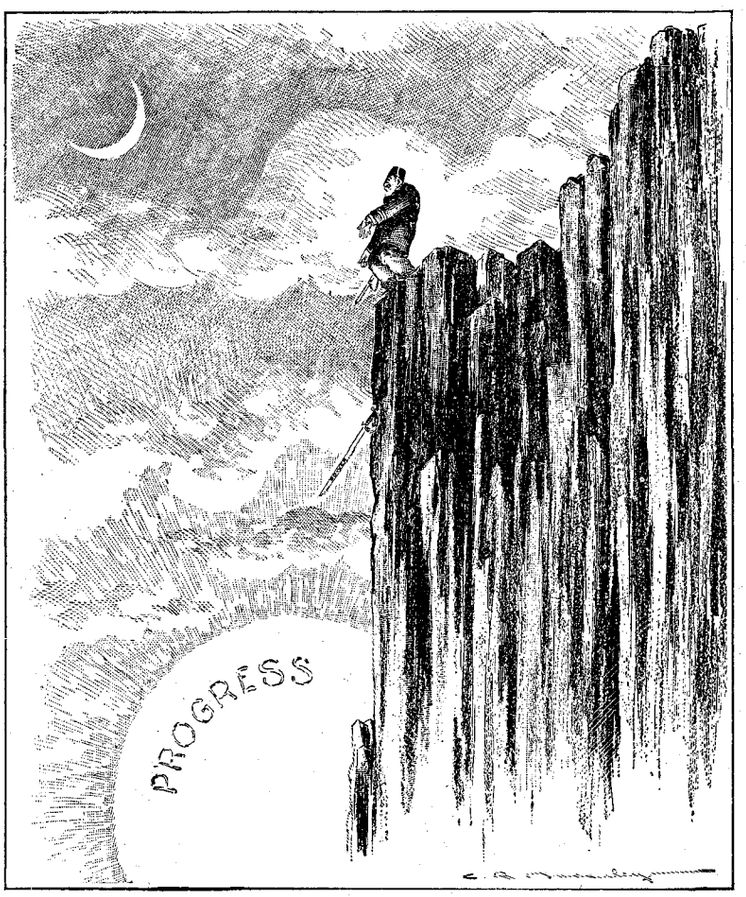
HON. WOODROW WILSON says that he doesn't want to be the ruler of the people, but their spokesman. Evidently he prefers competition.—*Dallas News.*

"IT is reported that Irish stew is a favorite dish of King George." Well, the House of Commons seems disposed to give it to him.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BY the way, has Pierre Loti reached Constantinople yet? He was going there for rest and quiet, you remember, after the nerve-racking noise of New York.—*New York World.*

CALIFORNIA'S difficulty in making up its mind how to cast its electoral vote should not be overlooked by those who are seeking arguments against giving the ballot to women.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF it be true, as they claim, that the returns show there are only 6,500,000 Democrats in the country, we still face the agonizing fact that there is a shortage of more than 6,400,000 offices.—*Houston Post.*



THE WANING CRESENT.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

AT least one bright *Outlook* opens for the Colonel.—*Boston Herald.*

AFTER all, the Bosporus is not so very wide nor is the water so very cold.—*Chicago News.*

EVIDENTLY Mayor Lunn, of Schenectady, was guilty of free speech.—*Boston Transcript.*

BALKING the Balkans appears to be the best diversion of European diplomacy.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE last and one of the best of the bumper crops this year will be that borne by the Christmas trees.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE Brazilian diamond mines have been very profitable to the men who are working them in New York.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A LOT of philanthropically inclined women of Chicago are planning how to prepare "seven-cent meals" — for others. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HOW the grand old Democratic donkey will enjoy that fodder! It has been a long time, but we have an idea that he still remembers the taste.—*Waxahachie Light.*

NEVADA is going to require a year's residence instead of six months in order to get a divorce. The moral sense of the Reno tavern-keepers is thoroughly aroused.—*Kansas City Journal.*

AMERICANS will feel sure the Turks have no chance because the leader of the opposition forces, the crown prince of Greece, looks so much like Nick Longworth.—*St. Paul Pioneer News.*

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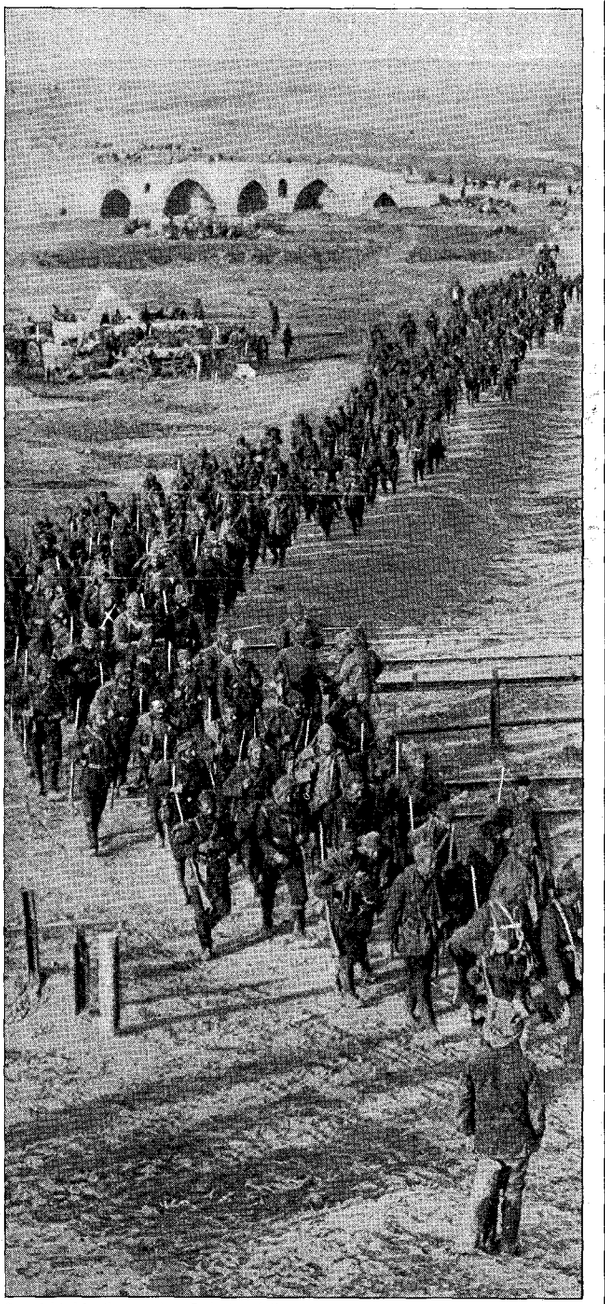
FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY THE TURKS WERE DEFEATED

THE TURKS were formerly considered the most formidable soldiers in the world, a considerable section of which they conquered. Like the Spanish infantry of Charles V., they were the terror of Europe, and were held to be invincible. Now Europe is wondering what is the source of their weakness. Germany has posed as "the guide, philosopher, and friend" of Turkey. The French hint that German officers commanded them and trained their guns, which were the product of German foundries. A great deal of recrimination has arisen between the organs of Krupp and certain Pangermanist journals on this subject. It almost seems that Field-Marshal von Goltz is to be the scapegoat in the matter, and the organ of the Krupp Company, which made the cannon for the Turks, tries to shift the blame of the Turkish failure in the present campaign onto the shoulders of the Field-Marshal. It will be remembered that the Bulgarians employed the Creusot company to furnish them with artillery and ammunition, while the Turks were armed by the Germans. No little criticism has been directed against the inferiority of the Krupp manufacturers, but the *Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung* (Essen), a unit in "the armor-plate" press, Chauvinist, Pangermanist, and looked upon in Germany as inspired by the Krupp Company, is very violent in its defense of the Krupp guns and in its attack upon von Goltz for his inefficient training of the Turkish leaders. As for the gun theory:

"Of course, nobody in Germany will give credence to such a legend. The only danger is that the French may believe it. It is in France that the rumor has been spread abroad from town to town, from village to village, with a ferocious grin, with a malicious joy, with defiant laughter. The danger to Germany's prestige grows greater the longer von Goltz hesitates to demolish publicly these sudden fancies of the French. Field-Marshal von Goltz has wielded his pen with lively zeal in favor of the Turks during the war in Tripoli. He has no right to hold his tongue while the whole world is waiting with impatience for his statement and explanation of this terrible defeat suffered by the Turks. It is quite possible that the fate of the German people hangs upon the utterance of the Field-Marshal.

"The Turkish Army in one week has been completely destroyed, with the exception of some scattered divisions. This same Army has been guilty of an act of almost inconceivable folly. Instead of concentrating all its forces and throwing itself upon the most important point of attack, the force has been divided so as to march simultaneously against the Bulgarians, the Servians, and the Montenegrins, and it is German strategy which is credited with this blunder. This is the blunder which Field-Marshal von Goltz is supposed to have taught the Turks to commit."



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RETREAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

Falling back from Tchorlu to Tchataldja.

While the Krupp organ thus states its case with a veiled defense of the great German foundries, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), which is the organ of the Agrarian Party, lays the defeat of the Turks to their unpreparedness, which ought to have been seen and remedied at Constantinople and Berlin:

"It is extremely hard to understand why the German military instructors and why Marshal von Goltz and Mr. Bieberstein, who have lived so long in Turkey, where they enjoyed the full confidence of the Government, had not perceived that the Army of the people of Turkey was utterly unprepared for war, and yet there are some politicians in Germany who advocate a German alliance with Turkey!"

In Italy, too, the German military instructors are blamed for the failure of the Turkish Army. The *Corrière della Sera* (Milan) is generally considered to be well favored toward Germany, but it lays the responsibility of Turkey's failure on von Goltz, and remarks rather acridly:

"If there is one man who has been having a somewhat embarrassing quarter of an hour it is the celebrated General von Goltz. It is impossible that our Italian readers should not have in their mind's eye the face and figure of von Goltz, soldier of the highest authority. We can't forget the contemptuous comments which this infallible judge and master of military science passed upon the worth of the Italian Army as set against the incontestable valor of the Turk. Von Goltz, the prophet, spoke contemptuously of us, and behind this gigantic von Goltz followed the lesser partizans of Turkey's unconquerable power. The

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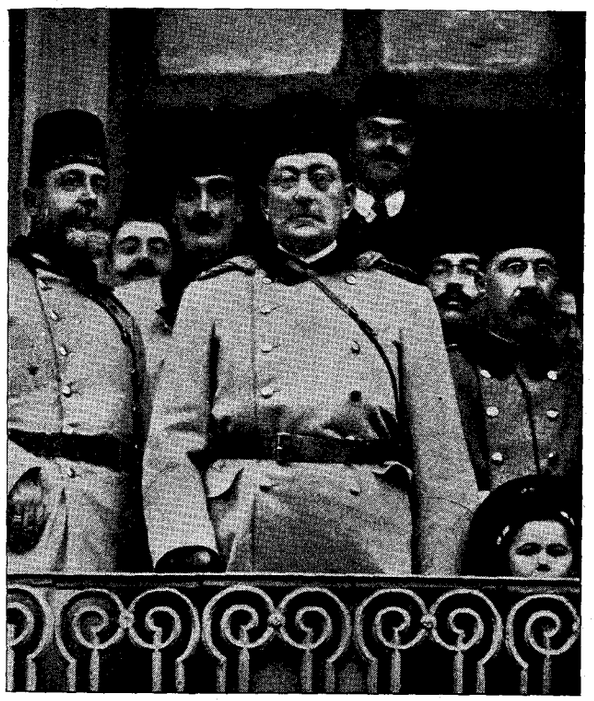
shadow of this herald of Turkish military might is growing smaller and smaller. It has grown so small that soon he will be able to keep it altogether within the limits of his bureau. We hope that in such retirement General von Goltz, giving up the somewhat risky profession of an oracle, will reflect that when boasting about the Turks, he is merely boasting about himself. He used to brag of being the renowned organizer of the Turkish Army, but it is very much less misleading to brag of his personal accomplishments. However the war terminates, it will teach the lesson, not only to the whole world, but even to generals like von Goltz, that prudence and discretion are the best qualities for all to cultivate."



BLAMED FOR TURKEY'S DEFEAT.

Field-Marshal von Goltz, the German who reorganized the Turkish Army. He is seen here surrounded by Ottoman officers, his pupils, who have been using his tactics in the present conflict.

But a writer in the important *Revue Générale* (Paris) blames neither the German artillery, the cowardice of the Turks, the neglect of von Goltz, nor the German officers the Marshal is alleged to have furnished to the Moslems. The presence of a large proportion of Christians in the ranks was the fatal element in the war. The Christians were not likely to aim at, nor charge the opposing Christian lines. They would prefer to kill the Turks beside them. This writer boldly says:

"In the Turkish ranks there was one Christian for every three Moslems. Even their presence under these conditions must be a source of embarrassment for those in command, who certainly could not trust them, nor feel perfectly sure that they were to be relied upon. How could German officers, who in spite of all official denials, were in command to some extent of the Army which they had trained, march with ease troops so disorganized, almost at variance, since they were without any tie of union? On the firing-line what must be the attitude of Christians who, perhaps, were purposely set in that place of danger? Is it human to suppose that they would fire upon the Greek, Bulgarian, or Servian uniforms which confronted them, and would not prefer to 'get' some Moslem? If they did fire, they might be suspected of trying to kill their Mussulman neighbors. Then when the line was ordered to charge, the Christians would not rise so long as the enemy did not burst down upon them. How was it possible to establish advanced posts with such mixt troops? Certainly it would be necessary to keep Christians from such posts, and to exempt them from sentinel duty and reconnaissance service.

"This sufficiently shows that the presence of Christians would really deprive the Turkish Army of a good quarter of its effective troops, and at the same time dampen the fighting ardor of that portion of the Army that remained because of the prevailing fear of trouble roused by the presence of the Christian element."

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIVIDING UP TURKEY

ALMOST BEFORE the Turkish quarry has received its death-blow the hunters, as the London *Saturday Review* puts it, are discussing their share in the hide. Austria, however, as an interested looker-on, would settle the whole matter out of hand. She would deny Servia a port, such as Durazzo on the Adriatic, and object to granting Salonika to the control of the Balkan allies. The Paris *Figaro* remarks that "Austria refuses, in the interests of peace, to allow Servia a port on the Adriatic, Bulgaria a port on the Egean, or to permit Greece to occupy Salonika." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is the organ of the Liberals and antimilitarists, bursts forth into these eloquent words:

"The great Powers will find it a difficult task to persuade the Balkan States that they can not violate the principle that Europe will allow no fresh partitions of territory in the East without her consent. But it is not possible to dismiss the reflection that the Balkan States, leagued together, command a military strength formidable even to the Powers. Moreover, the people who have poured out their blood on the battle-field and sacrificed the armed men of a whole generation in order to establish a union with their kinsfolk will not continue to assume a submissive attitude toward the great Powers and Russia, but will choose their own course. The blood that has been poured out to-day gives for the first time a true tone to the purple of the Balkan kings. The people who have tasted of victory will not let themselves be driven back again to their former frontiers."

Vorwaerts (Berlin), while admitting that the proletariat of Germany have nothing to do with these diplomatic questions and "the fight over the Turkish legacy," adds that "the German people will refuse to recognize the spoliation plans of Austria, as they would of any other Power. The Balkans belong to the Balkan peoples." This view is echoed by the *Économiste Française* (Paris), and, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "the program of the 'Balkans for the Balkan States' implies

THE VORTEX—WILL THE POWERS BE DRAWN IN?

—*The Graphic* (London).

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MOSLEM SOLDIERS LEAVING JERUSALEM TO FIGHT THE TROOPS OF THE CROSS.
This striking photograph was taken just outside the Holy City in October and appears in the London *Sphere*.

no disparagement of the honor, and no attack upon the economic interests, of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." Mr. Lovat Frazer, the well-known journalistic specialist on Eastern questions, hazards the following program of the Balkan partition among the four allies. He writes in the London *Daily Mail*:

"The Ottoman flag must still fly at the Dardanelles, but the Turkish dominion in Europe will probably shrink behind a line drawn from a point near Dedeagatch to the Black Sea at Midia. Adrianople will become a Bulgarian city, but the capital of Bulgaria will probably remain at Sofia. On the other hand, the capital of Servia will possibly be shifted to Uskub, the historic capital of the Servian Empire. The Montenegrins will descend from their barren Black Mountain, and King Nicholas will reign in future at Scutari. The Greeks will obtain Crete and large accessions of territory in Epirus, and the Albanians will become autonomous, tho the question of Albania is complicated by the justifiable desire of Servia for a seaport. The future of Salonika and of Macedonia is uncertain; the only thing certain is that these regions must pass from Turkish hands."

The result of this or some partition of the Balkan peninsula is thus outlined by Sidney Low in the London *Westminster Gazette:*

"We have thought of the Balkan principalities and kingdoms as among the smallest States of the world; but the Balkan Confederacy is in a different position. The four nations, enlarged by the accession of territory which they have already taken from Turkey, will together make up a political entity quite respectable for the numbers of its people and the extent of its dominions. Together they will hold all the Balkan Peninsula except Bosnia on the west and a small district in the east which it may seem politic or desirable to leave to the Turks, if anything is left them at all.

"If the remainder is shared among the Allies, Bulgaria will become as large as England, with a population of nearly seven millions; Servia and Greece will each have about five millions or more; and Montenegro, extended from her mere heap of crag and rocky valley, will be somewhere about the size of Wales, with half a million inhabitants, not all denizens of the mountain heights. Thus together the South Slavonic Confederation will make up a population of some sixteen or seventeen millions, and that, it must be remembered, in a fertile and richly endowed country which only needs settled order and peace and suitable industrial exploitation to add very rapidly to its numbers."

THE SUCCESS OF DIPLOMACY IN 1912.
DEATH—"Thank you, Madame Diplomacy, for your kind assistance. This year you have shown yourself my best ally."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

DAWN OF A NEW POLITICAL ERA

GREAT IMPORTANCE is seen in the rise of the Progressive party by a large section of the London press. It is not Mr. Roosevelt and his wide European prestige that appear to influence their judgment; they speak rather from their own observation of what they consider a popular movement in the United States toward the readjustment of social forces and the reformation of abuses in the judiciary and the various Federal and municipal offices throughout the country. What the French, the English and the German Governments have to meet and manage in the way of domestic trouble the United States has grown old enough to learn that no form of government can escape in the course of its administration. Mr. Roosevelt's appearance in the political arena, declares the London *Nation*, is merely an incident in a wider popular movement. Hence we read:

"Upon the gathering forces of Republican insurgency Mr. Roosevelt literally forced his leadership, playing up to a program far more advanced, both in its constitutional and social doctrines, than any which he himself had the wit or the audacity to

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conceive. The first lesson of the election, then, appears to be the passing of the old Republican party as the instrument of American conservatism. It dies because, in the opinion of the vast majority of citizens, it has become a mere instrument of corruption, obstruction, and reaction."

The London *Times* thinks that the United States has just held an epochal national election. There is a new era now to be entered upon which has nothing to do with "the internecine feud of the historic Republican party," nor "the bright prospects of their Democratic rivals after so long an exclusion from power." The opening of a new political life for America reveals "the working of new ideas and new feelings among large masses of the American people." Of the new watchword of party politics in our country this paper proceeds to say:

"Not many years ago the politicians of both the regular parties would have scoffed at the idea of choosing social reform as the dominant issue in a Presidential conflict. They would have denied that any social question existed in the United States outside the ranks of the lower kind of foreign immigrants and of a handful of native Socialists. They would have pointed to the wonderful and widely diffused well-being of the population, and they would have asked where a demand for social reform could possibly arise."

The people of our country are now seen, however, to be crying out for social reform. Nor does the present Republican or Democratic choice of representatives or officials satisfy them. Marcy's dictum, "To the victors belong the spoils," does not satisfy the general public. The ends of the new party are thus outlined:

"Two feelings animate the movement. They are distinct, tho they are working together. One is the desire for social reform; the other a profound distrust of the representatives and the officials chosen under the subsisting system. Social reform is the end sought by the mass of the dissatisfied. Changes, which shall make all the organs of the State more immediately responsive to the popular demands of the moment, are the means by which they seek it. The constitutional ideals of the extreme reformers have no small resemblance to those of Rousseau. In some States the rule of the people is already so 'direct' that amendments to the local Constitution may be introduced by a small proportion of the voters and carried as easily as modifications in an ordinary statute, while in at least one the 'recall' of State officials, including, apparently, the judges, has been sanctioned for some years. The regular parties denounce judicial 'recall' as revolutionary, but they acknowledge that there are defects in the administration of justice, and the Republicans announce their readiness to 'simplify' the removal of unsatisfactory judges from the bench. The Democrats approve of the pending constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators as warmly as do the Progressives, and both Democrats and Republicans admit that new social and economic questions have arisen which must presently be met."

In point of fact, America is growing up, declares *The Times*, and must face the problems which confront older nationalities. In spite of the defeat of the new party, "its leaven with which it has leavened American politics will continue to work," with consequences reaching far beyond the limits of the United States, and we are assured:

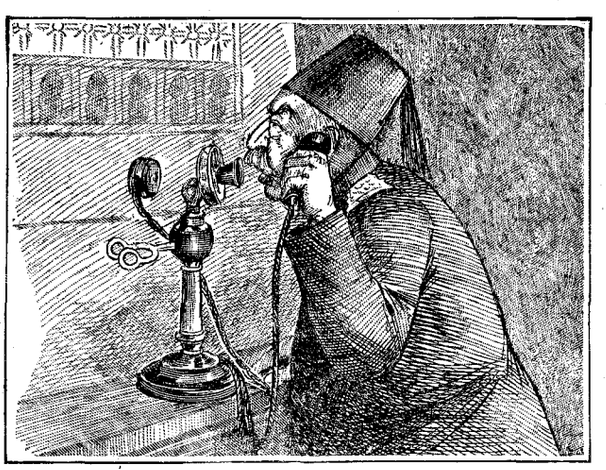
"The introduction of new elements and new conditions into American life has had the broad result which far-seeing thinkers predicted nearly three generations ago. The great Republic is finding herself face to face with questions of the same order as those which have long confronted the nations of the Old World. It is her task to find an answer for them, which shall satisfy the reasonable demands of the masses without destroying the foundations of her political greatness and of her economic development. It is in the stability of her cardinal institutions, in the respect of her citizens for settled law and for those equal rights of all which settled law is designed to safeguard, that both have had their roots. We believe that responsible American opinion, whether it belongs to the old parties or to the new, is conscious of this truth, and that, in practise, this consciousness will guide and steady its efforts to meet the needs and the desires of a new time. The result of those efforts and the temper in which they are undertaken by nearly a hundred millions of men must profoundly affect the future of the world. Most of all must they affect the nation which largely inherits the same traditions a the American people and which speaks the same tongue."

Whatever happens, remarks the London *Outlook*—

"American politics can hardly slip back into their old state of artificial divisions and obsolete or meaningless war-cries. The advent of the Progressives, if it has done little else, has at least vastly enlarged the political horizon and interests of the average man, and turned his thoughts toward concrete and immediate issues of social and industrial readjustment."

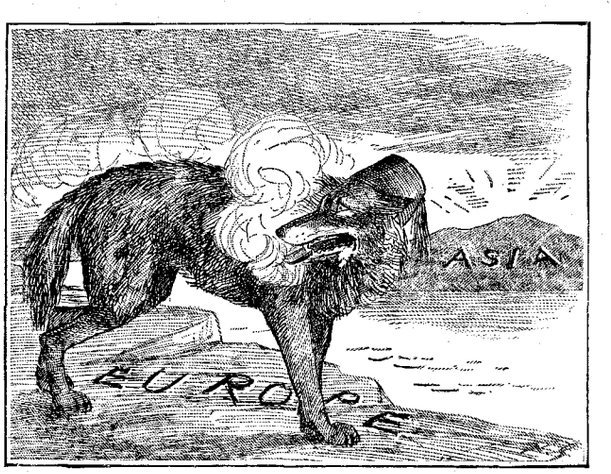
The result of the rise of the Progressive party is thus summarized by the London *Spectator:*

"The Bull Moose has done better than win the election. He has put the fear of God into the hearts of party politicians throughout the length and breadth of the United States. He has made them understand that there is something more than party to be considered, and that there is a limit to political self-interest. Hitherto it has been supposed that the American voter was so much enslaved by party that there was hardly any sacrifice which he would not make, provided he were told in loud and emphatic tones that it was demanded in the interests of the great party to which he belonged. He might be sad, sorry, and ashamed, but it was held as an article of faith that he would accept almost any humiliation, and would support even men he believed to be unworthy, provided he were told that it would ruin the party if he were to show any signs of independence. The election just over has changed all that. It will, we believe, leave an indelible mark upon American politics."



A HURRIED CALL.

THE SULTAN—"I want the Concert of Europe—quick! I've forgotten the number. Hurry up!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).



WILL HE TAKE TO THE WATER?
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

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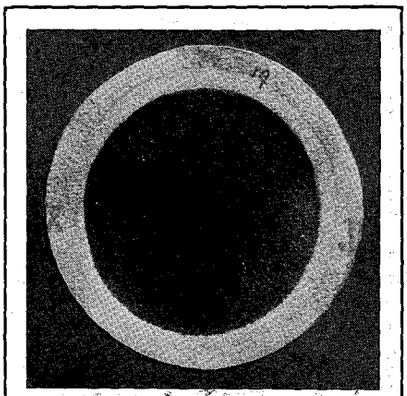
WHY SMOKE IS INJURIOUS

A VAGUE FEELING often haunts those who live in smoky cities that the smoke is doing them harm, tho some think that the soot deposited on clothing and other objects is the principal objection. There is little definite information about the injury that smoke really does to organic life, animal and vegetable; and we are told by Dr. Raymond C. Benner in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, November) that it has been made the subject of few systematic scientific studies. The harmful ingredients of smoke are both solid and gaseous, and consist in general of sooty particles with tar and with their accompanying acids. Writes Dr. Benner:

"The amount of free acid in soot may be quite large. . . . Arsenic is also frequently present, but only in small percentages, usually less than 0.1 per cent.

"The nature and composition of soot make it the worst possible kind of dirt. It is black; in fact, it is the lampblack that forms the basis of black paints. Its power of absorption is great, giving it the property of occluding large quantities of injurious gases. The tar contained gives the soot the power of firmly adhering to anything with which it comes in contact, while the sulfur acids which it contains corrode most substances. It would be hard to imagine a more objectionable kind of dirt.



From "Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering," New York.

ONE DAY'S RATIONS OF SOOT.

A piece of filter paper through which the volume of air breathed by a man in twenty-four hours has been filtered.

"A knowledge of the chemical compositions and other properties makes the injury which soot does to vegetation evident to one acquainted with plant structure and growth. Soot is detrimental to the healthy development of plants. inasmuch as it (1) blocks the stomata of the plants and stops, to a greater or lesser degree, the transpiration; (2) covers the leaf with an adherent black coating, which cuts down the amount of sunlight reaching the chlorophyl and, because of (3) the corrosive action of the tar, acids, etc. Evergreens, more especially the conifers, seem to be much more easily affected than other plants. On evergreen plants the leaves are exposed to the action of the soot for a much longer time than those which shed their leaves at least once a year. Therefore they become covered with a thicker coating of soot. The conifers also possess sunken stomata, which act as very effective pits to catch the soot.

"One might think that the excess carbon dioxid which is likely to accompany the soot would make plant growth more active, but it has been found that the increased percentage of dioxid is not great enough to be a factor. . . . In England, ash-trees have been observed to shed leaves four to six weeks earlier in the smoky districts than in districts free from smoke.

"Trees automatically keep record of their yearly growth by the width of the rings. A section of a Scotch fir, noted by Cohen, shows the date of the erection of a smoke-producing factory near the tree, by the decrease in the width of the rings. Vegetables, such as radishes and lettuce, planted in different parts of Leeds, have been found to be stunted in their growth nearly proportional to the soot-fall.

"The effect of smoke on buildings and building materials is marked, and it soon destroys the appearance of buildings which can not be cleaned. In smoky districts it is often necessary to modify a design in some respects because of the smoke. Skylights can not be used advantageously, as they soon become coated with the black soot. Drain-pipes must be arranged so as to avoid the splashing of water on the walls. Building materials (such as glazed tile), which admit of easy cleaning, are used much more in smoky cities than elsewhere. Granite and sandstone with a silicious binder form better building materials than limestone and sandstone with calcareous binder, which is easily corroded by acid in the soot and rain. Thus the stones which are most easily worked are undesirable in smoky cities. The sulfuric acid acts on the calcium carbonate, forming calcium sulfate, which is more readily soluble than the carbonate, also causing it to swell and become porous and friable as well as more disintegrated. Dr. Smith has found mortar to contain as high as 48.16 per cent. of sulfate of lime, which was formed by the action of the sulfuric acid in the air, while limestone and marble have been found to contain from 0.52 to 3.85 per cent., due to the same cause."

The effect of the sulfuric acid in soot on most metals is greater than the action of a like amount of acid in rain-water or air. Soot containing acid adheres to the metals by means of its tar, and the carbon, together with the metal and acid, form an electrolytic couple, making corrosion much more rapid. This fact, Dr. Benner tells us, has been experimentally verified. Rails corrode six times as fast in a town as on a sandy coast, and nine times as fast in a damp, smoky tunnel. Moreover:

"The question of exterior and interior decoration is one affected as much by the amount of smoke in the air as by the tastes of the owners of the buildings. Interior draperies and paper are soiled much quicker in a smoky city than elsewhere. If light paper is used in papering the rooms, it must be cleaned every six months and new paper put on at least once a year to keep it looking only half as well as it would in a smoke-free city.

"The effect of soot on paint is, in most cases, a matter of appearance only. The time which it takes to spoil the paint depends, of course, on the amount of soot in the air, color of the paint, tar, and acid in the soot. The number of paintings necessary in a given time depends on the above factors as well as upon the fastidiousness of the owner. In some cases the soot seems to act as a protective coating, while in others it has a corrosive action, destroying the surface-gloss and rendering the surface more easily weathered.

"Soot in the air of cities has a marked effect on the weather in a number of ways. By (1) cutting off the light; (2) by increasing the duration of fogs; and (3) by making the minimum temperature higher.

"As is well known, finely divided carbon in form of lampblack has the property of cutting off sunlight to a greater degree than most other substances. It is not surprizing, then, to those of us who are acquainted with the soot clouds hanging over large cities, that the duration of sunshine has been found to be decreased 17 per cent., while if diffuse daylight is considered, the loss is even greater. Cohen finds, as an average of a large number of determinations made both in summer and winter, that fully 40 per cent. of the light is cut off by the smoke-cloud, and that the amount of light varies inversely as the amount of soot in the air. . . . . .

"It may be said that each particle of moisture in a fog is formed or condenses around a solid nucleus or a dust particle. . . . For this reason fogs might be thought to be of more frequent occurrence in the city than in the country. This is, however, not necessarily the case, and, as a matter of fact, dust particles are sufficiently numerous in the country as well as in the city, for the formation of fogs. Smoke does, however, increase the blackness of a fog, making it much denser than the country fog, simply on account of the black soot particles. The fog is also apt to be of longer duration because of the oily tar in the soot, which forms a film over the outside of the drop, thus protecting it from evaporation. It is said that at least 20 per cent. of the London fogs between September 1, 1902, and March 31, 1903, were artificially induced and preventable.

"The amount of soot which falls on any area during a given amount of time forms a subject of interest to the public at large as well as to the scientist. Cohen finds the air in dull weather to contain 0.0119 grams of solid matter, which he assumed to be soot, as it is always black, and these figures agree well with Russell's for dull weather. In Pittsburgh, I find that the amount of soot in the air corresponds remarkably well with the figures

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for the English cities. Numerous measurements of soot-fall have been made in as many different ways by collecting rain and snow and by catching the soot in various forms of vessels.

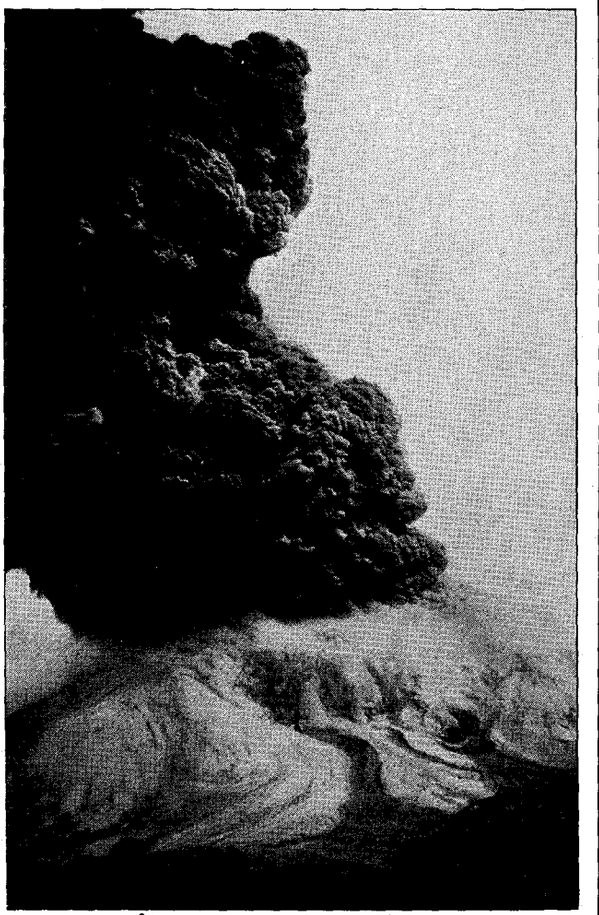
1902 one snowfall	30 tons Manchester	100 sq. miles
	820 tons Glasgow	per sq. mile
Snow	220 tons Leeds	per sq. mile
Rain	259 tons London	per sq. mile
Snow	600 tons Indianapolis	per sq. mile
Industrial center of Leeds	539 tons	per sq. mile
Suburban residence section of Leeds	26 tons	per sq. mile
Center of London	426 tons	per sq. mile
Sutton, Surrey, just outside the metropolitan area	58 tons	per sq. mile
Bo'ness, a small seaside village	72 tons	per sq. mile

"SMOKE-RINGS" FROM VOLCANOES

A SMOKING VOLCANO may emit rings just like a man who is meditatively puffing a cigar, except that the volcanic rings may be five or six hundred feet across. In both cases, the "smoke" consists of a cloud of fine particles which reveal the existence and location of a vortex-ring, the ring proper being a rotating mass of gas or air. The particles in the case of tobacco-smoke are mostly of carbon set free during the combustion of the leaf. In the volcano there is no combustion, contrary to popular opinion, and the particles are simply volcanic "ash"—another misleading name, for it consists of finely pulverized rock. Prof. F. A. Perret, who writes of volcanic vortex-rings in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, November), and shows some photographs of them, uses his observations to advance a new theory of the formation of this "ash." It is not, he thinks, made up wholly of old rock shattered to dust by volcanic explosions, but is, in part at least, composed of the fragments of bursting lava-bubbles. It may often be watched in process of formation. Says Professor Perret:

"The vortex-rings projected from cannon, locomotives, the mouth of a smoker, etc., are familiar to all. Sudden puffs from any smoke-filled cavity will produce, by interference at the edges of the orifice, visible annular vortices having a certain stability of form due to the persistence of the vortical movement. It is obvious, therefore, that the conditions necessary for the production of these rings must often obtain at volcanic craters, and, in fact, such volcanoes as Vesuvius and Stromboli, during the prolonged periods of moderate activity which may be said to constitute their normal condition, project large, thin rings of vapor which frequently attain diameters of five hundred meters or more. Generally speaking, these are somewhat difficult to photograph because of their delicacy and lack of photographic contrast with the sky, and it was not until the Etna eruption of 1910 that the present writer observed volcanic vortex-rings having a sufficient degree of solidity to permit of satisfactory photography. . . . . .

"What imprest me most in observing these rings was the fact that they were composed almost entirely of *ash* and yet had been projected from a crater yielding *liquid lava*."



THIS IS NOT SMOKE,

That is, if we consider smoke the product of combustion. It is volcanic dust, made of pulverized rock and particles of exploded lava-bubbles. The scientific term is "ash," which is also not quite correct.

When the lava burst forth in a stream, it was possible to see that the ash was formed directly from it. Says this expert observer in substance:

"The gas content of the magma caused a semiexplosive emission, projecting sprays and jets of incandescent liquid masses to a considerable height. It is important to note that the ejected fragments were in the liquid or viscous state. There was present no old material whatever, yet this crater constantly emitted a quantity of ash-laden vapor having a salmon-pink tint.

"This production of ash continued along the first few hundred meters of the lava stream where the gases still escaped from the surface in considerable quantities. The gas emission under these conditions is apparently very gentle, producing a continuous simmering sound analogous to that of water in a kettle just before ebullition, but it is probable that each tiny gas vesicle burst from the lava with an explosion *which, for its size, is violent*, and thus projects and carries off minute particles of the exploded shell.

"It is this *subdivisional* gaseous expansion, and not the explosion of large bubbles, which is the cause of the formation of the ash.

"The degree of viscosity of the lava is, in all probability, an important factor in this direct formation of ash, while secondary to the gas content as a determining cause. In the case we are considering, altho the velocity of the stream at this locality was five meters per second, and the mass as a whole showed all the qualities of a liquid, the viscosity was so great, especially in the outer layer, that a heavy rock thrown upon the surface rebounded as from a plate of steel, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that an iron rod could be forced into the moving stream. In the very liquid lavas of Hawaii the gas vesicles issue almost without resistance and do not form ash in this way, but large gas-bubbles scatter the lava and spin it out into glassy filaments—the well-known 'Pele's hair.'"

This explosive formation of gas goes on, the writer believes, on a vastly greater scale inside the volcano itself, where the temperature is so high that the liquid lava is kept only by pressure from flashing into vapor. He proceeds:

"If now we imagine a relief of this pressure—say by a lateral outflow of lava sufficiently rapid and copious to materially reduce the height of the lava column—a powerful gaseous expansion will be initiated in the magma below and this will extend progressively downward with progressive relief of pressure from above. This gaseous development will be *distributed, subdivisional, intermolecular*, the magmatic mass expanding to a froth and being finally ejected as a cloud of gas and ash—it is impossible that it should appear in a liquid form under these conditions. . . . . .

"Considering this principle of direct ash production as it may obtain in the phenomena of volcanoes of different types, it would seem that the highly viscous lavas of andesitic and trachytic nature might explode subaerially, upon sudden relief of pressure, into gas and divided solid material, causing such effects as

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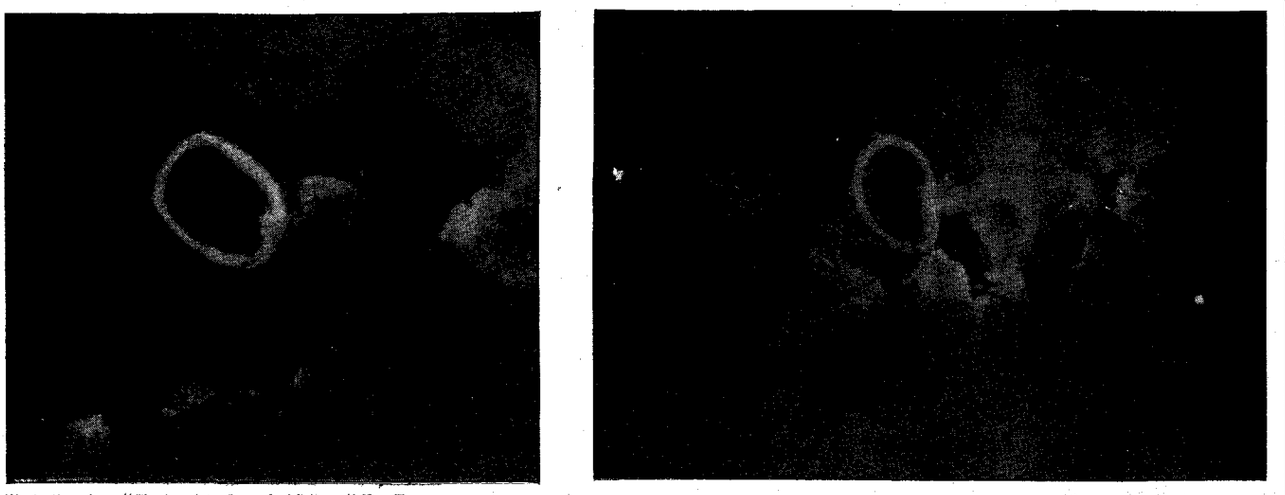


Illustrations from "The American Journal of Science," New Haven.

MT. ETNA BLOWING "SMOKE-RINGS."

These rings are 150 to 200 yards across. Compare them for size with the image of the sun near the edge of one picture.

the 'Nuées Ardentes' [Glowing Mists] of Mt. Pelée. At the other extreme, the ultrabasic Kilauea shows ash strata several meters in depth and ash-fields many kilometers in extent, and there seems no reason to doubt that a sufficiently rapid outflow at a low level will cause even the Hawaiian subjacent lavas to froth up and be ejected as ash."

EARLY COTTON OF THE HOPI INDIANS

THAT THE INDIANS should grow cotton earlier than the white man in America is natural, for they were here first, but that they should also grow earlier cotton is a fact that may give the Caucasian pause. It seems that in looking into the origin, growth, and development of the cotton industry in the United States, historians and ethnologists have shown much interest in the identity and description of the varieties which formed the foundation of the American upland cotton. Only recently, however, has there been a systematic study and analysis of the types of plants which make up the field-crops to-day, with a view of accomplishing this object. Some interesting information on the subject is contained in a recent press statement sent out by the Smithsonian Institution. We read:

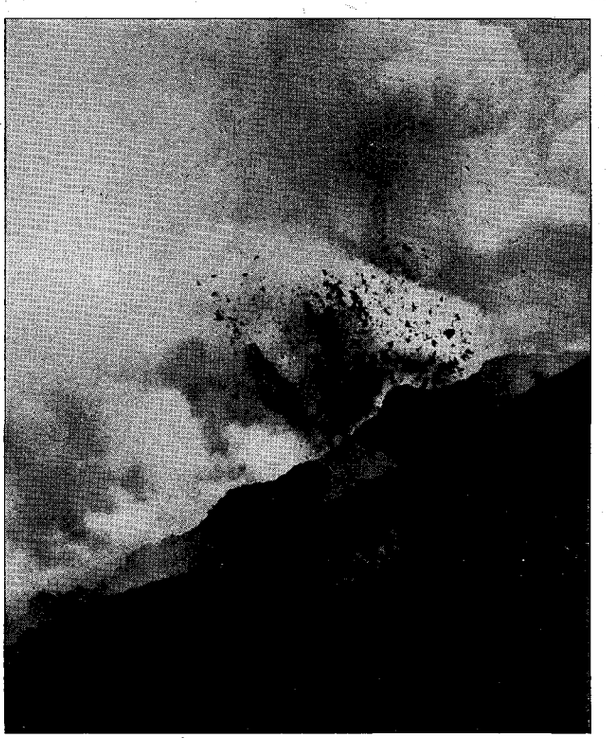
"Altho it is difficult to ascertain the actual extent of the influence of native species of cotton on the character of the present-day types, it is felt that they have been influenced more by the importation of tropical and European cottons than by any original American ones. With a view of elucidating the history of one form of native cotton, Mr. Frederick L. Lewton, of the United States National Museum, has written a pamphlet entitled 'The Cotton of the Hopi Indians: A new species of Gossypium,' forming publication No. 2146 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. The fact that cotton was used and of necessity cultivated by the Indians, is recorded by several early Spanish explorers, as it has been more recently by many ethnologists. In the villages of the cliff-dwellers of Mesa Verde National Park numerous fragments of cotton cloth have been unearthed, and in Utah the seeds of the plant itself have been found.

"To-day, among the Hopi Indians of Arizona, the cotton plant is highly esteemed, and its fiber enters into many of their ceremonies, as well as into many practical household activities. It is considered essential by them that all strings employed in religious services be of native cotton. These strings of cotton are used to bind together prayer-sticks and offerings of all kinds, and are placed in the trails entering the pueblos where ceremonial services are in progress; the badges of the chiefs are all wrapt with native rough-spun cotton strings; and cotton is also used to weave ceremonial kilts, belts, and wedding-blankets.

"Unfortunately, the native Hopis, once deft in the art of weaving blankets, mantles, rugs, and other articles from cotton, now find it far easier to purchase either the yarn already spun, the cloth already woven, or the complete garment, and thus the art is gradually being lost. Cotton is still cultivated by them, however, to a small extent, in a village in the Western Navajo Reservation and in another of the Moqui.

"The Department of Agriculture has carried on experiments with Hopi cotton for the past seven years. This particular species of cotton is remarkable in the rapidity with which it grows and the early date at which it blooms, it being the earliest to blossom of several hundred species put to test. Plants of this species have borne ripened bolls in eighty-four days from the sowing of the seed.

"Following a pertinent discussion as to the history and development of this particular sort of cotton, Mr. Lewton describes botanically the distinguishing features of a new species which he calls *Gossypium hopi*, and which is illustrated by five plates showing the growing plants, the flowers, and the maturing and ripe bolls."



ALMOST AN EXPLOSION.

Professor Perret calls this upheaval of rock, lava, gas, steam, etc., "a semiexplosive emission."

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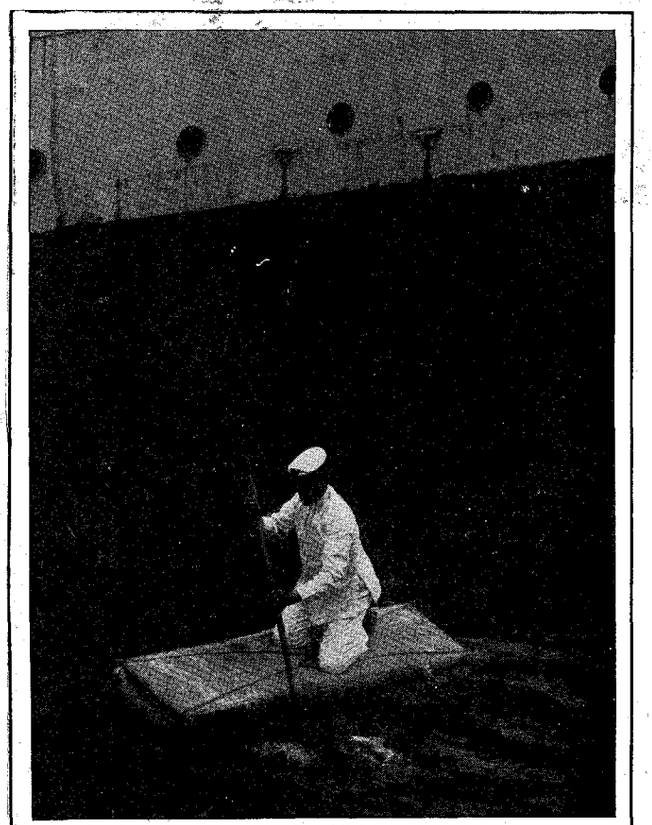
A MATTRESS AS A LIFE-RAFT

TO PROVIDE the cradle of the deep with floating mattresses would seem a very obvious precaution, but we find the idea hailed as something new. Pneumatic mattresses and pillows have been used to some extent, made with special precaution against a puncture that might let the user down into the billows, and no doubt those on the *Titanic* and other wrecked steamers have wished the directors of the line had installed some such device. It will be recalled that many of the *Titanic* victims were sustained splendidly by the life-preservers, but died from the chill of the icy water. If each passenger could have floated high and dry on his own mattress, the result might have been different. Among the life-saving devices for use on shipboard brought recently before the Army Board on Life-boats and Life-Saving Appliances, was a universal safety mattress for use on shipboard or in localities subject to floods. It was designed and patented by Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, a retired officer of the United States revenue cutter service. From a description in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, October 31) we learn that the mattress is made to fit any bunk or bed, and is as comfortable as any ordinary felt mattress. We read further in substance:



Illustrations from "The Manufacturer's Record," Baltimore.

GETTING AWAY FROM THE SHIP.

"It is light enough to be carried easily by one person, and when made into a raft can be thrown overboard with a small line attached, and held so that the persons using it may be lowered on a ladder or line to reach the raft, or, if necessary, it may be thrown overboard, and persons jumping into the water will find the raft capable of supporting as many as can get hold of it in the water, or a lesser number may be supported clear of the water by climbing upon it. The necessary lashings and hand-holds form a part of the raft, and are always ready for use.

"In the demonstration and tests, the inventor maneuvered the 24-inch mattress as a raft about the harbor basin with one oar, two oars, and by swimming without oars. After this demonstration the raft was weighted in the water and secured alongside the transport *Meade* for a test of its floating endurance On the fourth day after the test began it was found that the raft showed no signs of sinking.

"The two mattresses forming the raft were separated; one of them was sent to the quartermaster depot for examination of the materials of which it is made, and the other was punctured and torn with a number of holes into the filling of the mattress from the six sides. The mattress was then weighted down alongside the Army transport *Meade* for observation as to the length of time it would float. A telegram just received, ten days after the mattress was put over, is as follows:

"'No sign of mattress sinking. Apparently same as put over.

"'LOTHROP, Master of Transport *Meade*.'"

The mattresses are so built that they can be rapidly joined together to form rafts of any size needed, or can be used singly. A sailor who saw the tests declared he would rather take his chances on the mattress than in a crowded life-boat. Lieutenant Edmonds, the inventor, is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for five years was an inspector of United States life-saving stations, so his invention is the result of actual experience in this field.

AN ARC-LICHT MOTH-TRAP

THE ELECTRIC arc-light in special form has been used in New Hampshire during the past season to lure to destruction the dreaded gypsy and browntail moths. Apparently the device is a success, for we are told that in the city of Manchester, N. H., alone, something like 120 bushels of dead moths were its product during two weeks in July. The moth area is spreading, and doubtless States where the pests are now known only through newspaper paragraphs will be obliged, before long, to adopt similar devices. Not only are the moths singularly destructive to vegetation, but the short hairs on their bodies are irritating to the human skin and cause persistent annoying inflammation. The Manchester moth-trap may possibly save the situation. Says a writer in *Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, November):

"The widest variety of devices for killing off the pests have been put into service. One of the most successful of these was the so-called Hannigan 'moth pot,' which consisted in the essence of a flaring pot and a quantity of burning crude oil. At first these were set upon the ground in commons and other open places, but later they were hung from the mast-arms of street lamps, the best location being found to be about three feet back from the arc lamp, measured along the mast arm, and three feet below. Even at this distance, however, the heavy black smoke from the smudge soiled the arm and was in several ways disagreeable.

"The Manchester Traction, Light, and Power Company had meanwhile been experimenting with an arc lamp arrangement to accomplish the same ends as the moth pots, and a type of globe was finally adopted after considerable experimenting. It is used on General Electric arc lamps fitted with clear glass inner globes. The glass-workers manufactured a mold and from this 605 of the special globes were cast. By the terms of the contract, the electric light company was to cart these globes to the lamps, put them on, take away and store the regular globes, empty the globes daily, keep track of the quantity caught and, at the end of the moths' flight, replace the old globes and store the special globes until the next year.

"The globes were put on with the cut-away part up, so that the moths fluttering around the light would fall into the bowl. The first gathering was made July 8. The flight, which usually continues about eight days, this year lasted fifteen days. Between July 8 and July 23, there were collected from the globes $107\frac{5}{16}$ bushels within the city and $12\frac{7}{16}$ bushels from the globes placed at two of the summer resorts.

"Two different quarts were counted, one moth at a time, and it was found that there were just about 1,600 moths to a quart. Of these about two-thirds were females. This fact could easily be determined from the moths as taken from the globes, but careful observations were made of those which thickly encrusted the street lamp poles, trees, sides of buildings, etc., and gave good

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evidence that this percentage was accurate enough for all purposes. In a bushel there were, of course, 51,200 moths, according to these figures, or 5,494,400 in all. If 60 per cent. were females, the figure would be 3,296,640. In a year the development resulting from the eggs deposited by each female would be about 400, so that if the quantity mentioned had not been destroyed in the electric light globes, they would have produced in excess of 1,318,656,000 other moths to get busy on the trees in 1913. Adding to this figure the number that would be developed by the females captured at the two summer resorts, Lake Massabesic and Pine Island Park, the total of 1,474,560,000 is reached, a truly astounding figure."

In collecting the moths from the globes, we are told, the lamp trimmer simply placed his hand over the opening at the bottom, removed the globe and dumped the contents, after measurement, into a two-bushel bag of close-woven goods. Measuring was done by means of a ten-quart flaring pail, suitably marked on the sides. The condition of the employees who attended to this job was shocking, as they were covered with rash from their toes to the top of their heads. Some of them found it necessary to bathe in creolin or strong yellow soap baths five or six times a day. To quote further:

"When thrown loosely in, a globe would hold about 10½ quarts of moths. Several of the inner globes gave way under the confinement of the heat and were badly distorted and discolored. Sometimes the globes would be so full that the moths would be heaped up and on most of the heavy-catch days they were almost full to the brim. From the globes the moths were taken to one of the generating stations, where they were thrown into the furances and burned.

"The theory upon which the device works is that the globes shall be cut off at such a height that the moths can easily fly inside, but be unable conveniently to fly out. Examination of the moths when taken from the globes showed them not to be badly burned, except occasionally on the head. Death seemed to have resulted from general suffocation from the intense heat or from impact against the walls of the death chamber.

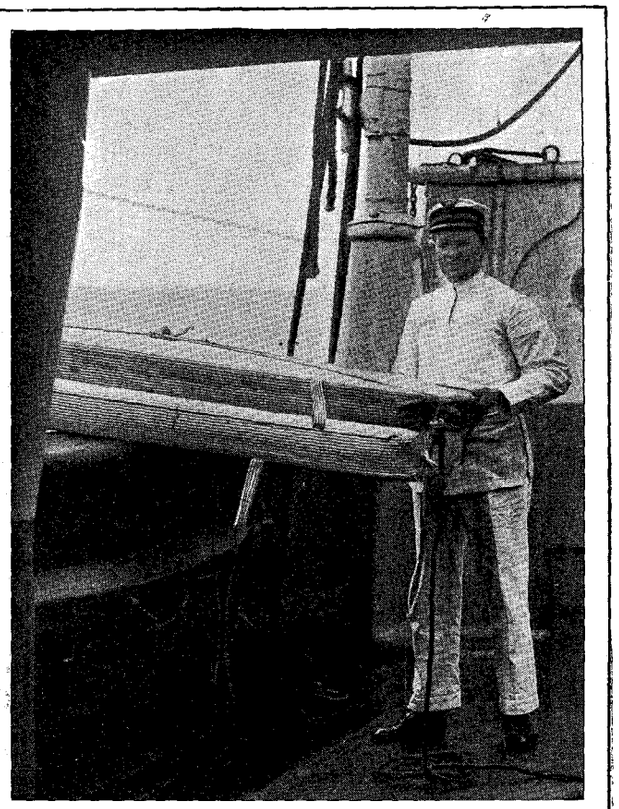
"The mold is now at the glass factory and any public service corporation or municipality can obtain the special globes at the same price as the regular type, as the mold has been placed on file."

POISON IN HATS — Should we look forward to a pure-clothing law to supplement those that are supposed to secure us pure food and pure drugs? This is not altogether a question of adulteration with shoddy material. In some cases poisonous substances are used in the prepararion of articles of clothing. We learn from *The Lancet* (London, October 26) that nitrate of mercury for improving the felting properties of the furs used in hat-making has long been recognized as a source of mercurial poisoning to those engaged in the industry. The writer goes on:

"The risk is not confined to the hatter's furrier, for, as is clearly shown in a paper contributed to our columns this week, the felt-hat makers themselves, including the man who looks after the hats when the hard felt shape is being treated in the stoving oven, may develop the well-known symptoms of chronic mercurial poisoning. It appears that 'carrotting' or *secretage* is a term employed in the trade to describe the treatment of the felt fur of an animal (commonly that of the rabbit) with nitrate of mercury, previous to its being handed over to the felt-hat maker. The term is derived by some from the fact that carrot oil at one time served a similar purpose. Mercurial carrotting so far does not appear to have been displaced by a harmless dressing which gives equally satisfactory results from the point of view of manufacture, but it is desirable that some such substitute should be found in the interests of the workers concerned. The question may also be considered as to whether the finished material may not be a source of danger to those who wear the felt hat, a class that obviously forms a big proportion of the community. According to an analysis of materials a 'hat body' may contain as much as 0.138 per cent. of mercury. The amount of mercury in the hat would be, roughly, 1 part per 800, or 1 oz. mercury in 400 hats each weighing 2 ounces. In addition to this arsenic was also found. We hasten to add that we are not suggesting a cause of baldness."

A CITY BUSINESS MANAGER

AFTER ALL that has been said about the reduction of municipal government to a business basis, it has remained for the city of Sumter, S. C., to proceed to the logical limit. This place is preparing to do exactly what a factory owner would do who did not understand thoroughly the details of the business into which he had put his money. It has



TWO MATTRESSES JOINED TO MAKE A RAFT.

advertised for a "city manager," who is to have complete administrative control of the municipal government. One who is an expert in managing public works such as water-supply, lighting, and paving is specially desired. Police and schools are not mentioned. As we are informed by an editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, October 26):

"The arrangement will be analogous to that of corporation management, the commissioners corresponding to the board of directors and the city manager to the general manager of the corporation. By relieving the commissioners of administrative detail it is believed that the ablest citizens can be induced to take the posts. Their salaries will be nominal, thus making it possible to offer a salary to the city manager commensurate with the ability of a competent municipal expert. This step is but another indication that some day, tho possibly far removed, governmental service will take a rank in this country similar to that which it holds in Germany to-day, where civil government is a profession.

"It was in furtherance of this movement that Mrs. E. H. Harriman some time ago established a fund for the training of men for public service. To the engineer the step means still greater opportunity and a broadening of his influence, for engineering training and experience should be invaluable in such a position. That this is appreciated by the authorities of Sumter is evident from their announcement, in which, tho not mentioning the legal department, police administration and the schools, they emphasize the necessity for experience in overseeing public works, such as paving, lighting, and water-supply. If the spread of the commission form of government is any criterion as to the advance of this new phase of the movement, another attractive field ought shortly to open up for competent engineers with administrative as well as technical ability."

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DOOM OF THE ANTIQUE

WILL THE "lure of the antique" cease to lure at the command of the latest French fad? Fad, perhaps, may be the wrong term for a movement that seems to have so rational a basis as the one which may supplant the reign of antiques in house decorations. The interest that has been concentrated on these things of the past, declares a Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun*, is about to be transferred to the cultivation of a new style of decoration. That this is actually happening "is the opinion of the most vigorously progressive artistic group in Paris, several members of which have already suited the action to the word in entering the field." It was rumored when Mr. Jacques Doucet sold his marvelous collection at such astounding figures that it was his intention to patronize contemporary art, and this correspondent seems to have direct confirmation from Mr. Doucet himself of the truth behind the rumor. His power as an example may be guessed in the words of this writer that "there is no greater connoisseur of decoration than this man who has spent his life collecting, studying, surrounded by the treasures of the artistic past." We read on:

Pictures by courtesy of the New York "Sun."

THE LATEST PARIS FAD IN FURNITURE.

This drawing-room, designed by Andre Mare, was exhibited at the autumn Salon and shows what may soon come to take the place of furniture designed after the antique.

"For some time Mr. Doucet said he had been drawn toward a study of the Impressionist painters and their successors, the so-called Post-Impressionists. The best work by these artists attracted him by the beauty of its strength so much more than the works of the past that he gradually experienced a change in his principles. He realized that in estimating the value of the art of the past he, like many others, had been misled. The defect of modern decoration lay in this fury for things of the past, their collecting and copying, leaving no time for developing an art of the present day.

"When the 'bel âge' of Greece was surrounded by its colored statues all was fresh and gay. The Marquise de Pompadour and Marie Antoinette and Josephine made their coiffures and their plays and divorces in scenes that were bright and new as well as sumptuously fashioned. To be surrounded constantly by a setting that requires dust and moth-holes to make its beauty complete, Doucet finds, is to be exposed to a weakening moral influence. Make the things of the present as beautiful as those of the past; in that respect only copy them. Forget the quantity, think of the quality of the output; correct, in other words, the crying sin of the day. (This last from a Frenchman to Frenchmen! What would he say to our factories in Michigan?) Seek for a thing of beauty, not a new style; the new style will find itself. The beauty of antiques, when they have no special personal association, is seen to best advantage in museums where they may be consulted. Every new style is an outgrowth of another, following the needs of the day.

"Mr. Doucet is occupying himself with the creation of new furnishings for his great apartment, which is now empty save for a bed and a bath-tub."

At the very moment of the Doucet sale, we are told, an interesting loan exhibition of modern French arts and crafts was in progress in several historic houses lent for the purpose to that indefatigable organizer, the Countess de Greffhule. The event showed that the movement had already a strong following in certain quarters. Details of this movement are, of course, interesting to us as knowledge of contemporary activity. If the impulse becomes strong enough, there may yet be a chance for modern designers at home:

"First of all, the movement has nothing to do with art nouveau; it might be said to be in reaction or opposition to that unhappy phase if elsewhere than in jewelry enough importance had ever been given it by serious people to warrant such an assertion, inasmuch as strength rather than weakness and suppression of ornament rather than its cultivation—altho legitimate ornament is necessarily not effaced—are the chief points aimed at by these seekers of a new style.

"No architecture, either of interior or exterior, has suffered like the French from the valuing of ornamentation over construction, and it is therefore natural that the most vigorous movement in an opposite direction should emanate from it.

"The French decorative movement is of a much higher and more serious order than that of Munich, with which it has nothing in common. In its effort for strength the Munich school seems to sacrifice almost everything else; if ugliness is strength its products generally have the result in their square lines and strong colors. All the Frenchmen with whom I have talked about the new movement use tradition as their base; with the Germans the bizarre seems to be the goal.

"An amusing story is told by a wealthy Frenchman who called in a designer of the Munich school to make him a dining-table. Shortly after the man brought him a design for a table that swung from the ceiling on chains, the motion of which would uncomfortably recall eating on board ship.

"There is at present at the Salon d'Automne an excellent chance to compare the work of the French designers with that of the more talked of German school, which gave an exhibition at the same place two years ago. The German exhibition attracted interest, but certainly there were few among the settings that one would wish to live in. In the details there was much that was good and original and, I think, of profit to the French. . . . Many people feel that the talk of 'a new style,' which is now occupying Paris, will soon be changed to 'the new style.'

"Its most accepted authority, whom I found in his office on

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the Quai Voltaire, is very hopeful. According to Mr. Sue the moment has arrived when something should be done in the field of decoration.

"This present Salon d'Automne, the tenth of its kind, has been lauded by its academic rivals for the control of its anarchistic tendencies, its approach to self-discovery—the decorator's moment.

"The manners and customs of our times naturally lead us to the severe; an approach to neo-Greek was noticeable to Mr. Sue in the style to which we seem to drift, necessarily an outcome of the Empire, the last pure style of decoration in France. The strength of present-day painting has compelled attention after the softness of the era preceding; the seeking for definition is a sure indication of the stability of the movement. But he does not think all that is being done at present is beyond criticism, tho it is certainly inclining toward the development of a rich, simple style.

"A good point brought out was that the finely composed and fashioned modern article should be able to take its place in a room beside the most distinguished objects of another age. This well defines the discretion of the viewpoint. Mr. Sue thought the right man may discover the thing in Cubism."

That word is, of course, suspicious to all conservative minds, but we are told it really is "the generalized term for harmony of line—not necessarily in cubes." In this Mr. Sue follows a broader principle than the painters:

"For that reason he found the so-called Cubist room by Andre Mare (which had no more cubes in it than a picture by Cézanne, the patron saint of the Cubist) the most interesting of the exhibit, the most perfect in its harmony of line and color.

"The theme in this room is the Ionic volute, simplified in the furniture, played upon in every variation in the hangings and details. The color of the room is rich blue; the furniture, beautiful in its discreet carving, is painted gray and blue.

"The façade of the house by Duchamp Villon, in which this exhibit is shown, has caused much comment among architects and artists who count it the feature of the entire exhibition, tho not the most perfect piece of work.

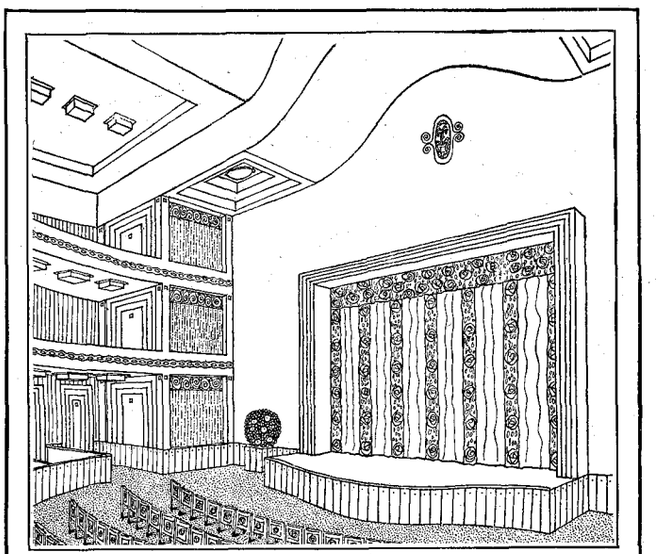
"In printed hangings is perhaps found the nearest approach to perfection of the new movement. Some of the printed window muslins and cretonnes, of beautiful weave, are splendid in their interpretation of a natural motif in which an artistic avoidance of direct copying is one of the chief characteristics. Paul Poiret, under the name of Martine, has given a surprise in the beauty of five or six designs out of an exhibit a little too large for its own success. This remarkable adapter seems to have found his real expression in interior decorating; little does it matter that the finest of his color schemes are borrowed from Leon Bakst."

A DINING ROOM OF TO-MORROW.

Paris now talks of "a new style," but may soon be talking of "the new style."

DENYING THE "FAILURE" OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SEVERE SCRUTINY of the charge of Ella Frances Lynch that our public school system is a failure, was to be expected. Teachers especially resent such an indictment of their work, and it is among teachers that retorts are to be found in *The Journal of Education* (Boston)—some already published, and more promised to follow. Miss Lynch, whose article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* we quoted in our issue of August 3, is herself a teacher of long experience, and claims the statistical statements of the United States Commissioner of Education as her authority. The retort of her critics is that "nothing lies like statistics." In the interpretation of them she has quite gone astray, we are assured. So justice compels us to give the other side. Mr. A. E. Winship, the editor of *The Journal of Education*, answers her categorically, beginning with her statement that "just seven out of every 100 pupils in the elementary schools ever enter the high school."



SUGGESTION FOR A MODERN THEATER.

The style of playhouse we may come to occupy if the new mode prevails.

"There is not a trace of diluted truth in this statement and its falsity is so apparent that a wayfarer with his eyes closed could hardly be such a fool as not to see it. The only way to obtain 7 per cent. is to assume that the entire 16,000,000 children now in the system from the kindergarten to the high school should all be in the high school. This is a proposition so preposterous that a printer's devil who did not see its absurdity should be discharged."

It was asserted that the other ninety-three in every hundred "just drop out," for various reasons, the chief one being their parents' poverty. They are sent to work. Besides this, some parents and children get the idea that "education is not what it is cracked up to be," and they also prefer work. Whatever the reason, quoting Miss Lynch, "only seven out of every hundred enter the high school." To this, Mr. Winship rejoins:

"This is intensely and momentously silly. Where are the 16,000,000 that are not in the high school? Why, according to the conditions of the statement, they are still in the elementary schools. The whole contention is that the 16,000,000 pupils are in the elementary schools and not in the high school. By a sort of literary legerdemain, these 16,000,000 children who

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cause all this trouble by being in the elementary schools are suddenly taken out of school altogether by various awful domestic and industrial processes and tragedies. It is the biggest bunco game imaginable to try to work both ends of that statement. One statement or the other must be momentously false. The 16,000,000 children, or the other 93 per cent., are either in school or they are not. By no possibility can they be in school to bolster up one statement, and at the same time out of school to bolster up the other."

The article now being examined asserted that "there are 25,000,000 children of school age in America, and yet fewer than 20,000,000 are in school." This comment follows:

"Again, this stupidity is simply momentous: 25,000,000 children of school age! What is school age? The article assumes that it is compulsory school age, which is usually from six to fourteen. But school age is usually from five to twenty-one. Of the 25,000,000 children of school age, 10,000,000 are either under six or over fourteen, and it is no crying evil for a child of five not to be in school and it is not a momentous failure if those above fourteen are not in school. According to these figures, about 5,000,000 children who are not expected to be in school by the general judgment are there, and the wonder is not that there are 5,000,000 children of school age who are not in school, but that 5,000,000 such children are there.

"It would not require an overplus of brains to realize that 25,000,000 is about 30 per cent. of the entire population, and it would be inconceivable that nearly one-third of the entire population could be between the years six to fourteen."

Miss Lynch denies to America the origin of the public school. "It is principally of Dutch origin," and was "grafted on to our national life when ideas and conditions were different than they are now. Roughly speaking, the public school is about fifty years old in America." But according to her critic:

"Except in some Southern States, there have been public schools in every State from the time each was a colony or territory to the present.

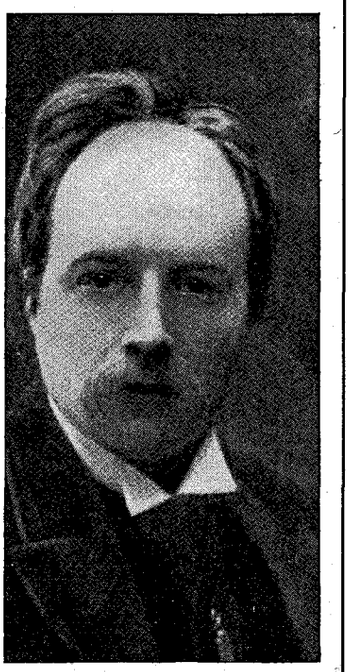
"Surely the public school did not come from the Dutch fifty years ago!"

Miss Lynch asserted that "the private schools where parents pay—not the public schools—are now preparing our boys and girls for college." Yet Mr. Winship retorts that in 1911 the public high schools graduated 50,000 who were prepared for college and the private schools 8,000. He numbers "1373 private schools in the United States, and 10,234 public high schools." "In the last three years there have been more public high schools established than there are private high schools all put together." "In the public high schools 96 per cent. of the students are taking high-school studies, and in the private high schools only 66 per cent." Mr. Winship quotes and comments on what he calls "another brilliant dash of braininess":

"'Only five of every hundred pupils in the public schools go to college.' It has been said already that 'only seven out of every hundred pupils in public school ever reach the high school'; that is to say—'five out of every seven in the high school go to college. That is to say, only 7 per cent. ever get to the high school, and 70 per cent. of all who ever enter the high school go to college. How well informed *The Ladies' Home Journal* must be as to the conditions in the public high school to say that 70 per cent. of all its students go to college!

"In another connection it says there are 1,000,000 in the high schools and 330,000 in college; therefore 330,000 must be 70 per cent. of 1,000,000. There must be danger of nervous prostration after such a brain-storm as that represents.

"We could go on almost indefinitely with these exposures, but these will suffice for the present."



SIR ROBERTSON NICOLL.

Who says he was repelled from Mark Twain "by his habitual, incessant, and disgusting profanity."

In the same issue of *The Journal of Education* Miss Celia Doerner examines Miss Lynch's statement regarding the number of high school pupils in every 100 who pursue certain studies. Thus:

"According to these statistics, 82 out of every 100 study one or more foreign languages, 87 out of 100 algebra and geometry, 55 history, and only 3 domestic economy. The figures, I take it, are correct, but they may be interpreted in a variety of ways, some of them wrong ways. If, for example, at any given time 55 per cent. of high school pupils study history, it does not follow that the other 45 per cent. have not previously studied or do not expect to study history at some period during their high school career."

ONE WHO DIDN'T LIKE MARK TWAIN

SO MUCH has been written in praise of Mark Twain that a little blame can do him no serious harm, and an honest opinion honestly exprest, even in disparagement, often helps us to see him clearer. Sir Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The Bookman* and *The British Weekly*, is not among the late humorist's admirers. He frankly "owns to a certain lack of appreciation." Mark Twain was to him "not very admirable either as an author or a man." In his literary column in *The British Weekly* (London), signed "Claudius Clear," he begins by telling of a day spent with Mr. Clemens when the latter was visiting England during the South African war:

"He was then in his most bilious, dejected, and quarrelsome mood, raging against the iniquity of the war, and assailing the English people with all lawful and unlawful terms of abuse. There were circumstances in his own personal history which partly accounted for this evil mood. But never, either then or on other occasions, did I hear him speak as one in a contented or genial mood. Notwithstanding the praises and the entertainment that were lavished upon him, he remained restless, feverish, and bitter. He was renowned as an after-dinner speaker, but there were several Englishmen who easily surpassed him in this way. As a humorist he must be left to posterity. You can not explain jokes, and you can not persuade a man to smile or laugh when he is not amused. You may think angrily that he ought to be amused, but if he is not there is no more to say. We shall all admit that he was very funny on certain occasions. As to the number of these occasions tastes will differ. In the end of his life he was universally recognized in America, and out of it, as a great literary personality. But there were those—good American critics among them—who openly preferred Artemas Ward, and as Artemas Ward is forgotten, so Mark Twain may be forgotten. Whether he was purely an American humorist is a matter of opinion. A writer in *The Nation* said: 'Mr. Clemens's humor is American enough, but his inventions, which he uses as a vehicle for it, are of no nationality. There is a kind of monstrosity about them which we remember in no other writer—a wild extravagance which is not simply that of exaggeration.' On the other hand, British critics regarded him as an American pure and simple: 'To the eastern motherland he owes but the rudiments, the groundwork, already archaic and obsolete to him, of the speech he has to write; in his turn of art, his literary methods and aims, his intellectual habit and temper, he is as distinctly national as the Fourth of July itself.' This latter seems a better opinion, but who shall judge?"

As if this were not enough, Dr. Nicoll drives home his dislike by other proofs which he utters with the customary apology for speaking disagreeably—"to be quite frank." He then goes on

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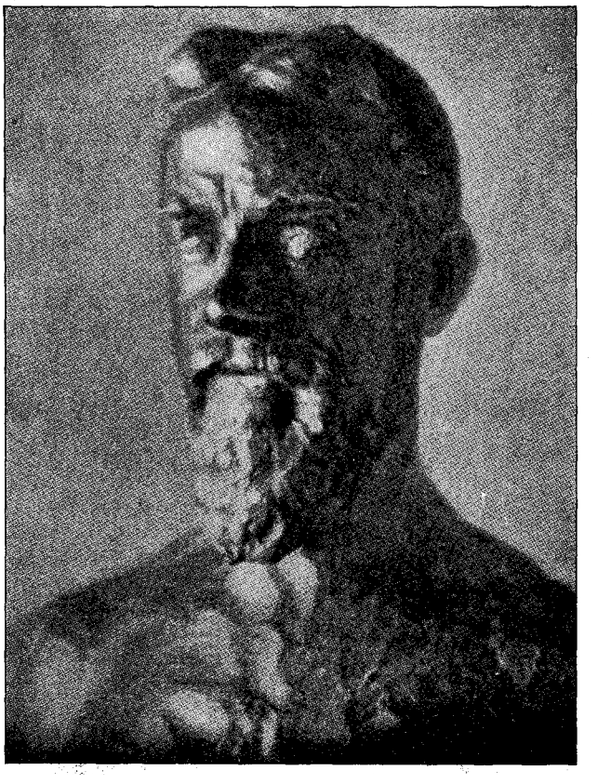
to declare that he was and is repelled from Mark Twain "by his habitual, incessant, and disgusting profanity." Such things have been whispered about many British writers, notably the late Lord Tennyson — he was said to have shocked Whittier unspeakably—but the matter is not much mentioned in print. Dr. Nicoll goes on to say of Mark Twain:

"He swore often, but his swearing was not the worst of it. He was continually denouncing Christianity in all its forms. When his literary work was practically done he spent such time as he did not give to billiards in writing tirades against religion. He was a man absolutely destitute of culture, and incapable of consecutive thought. He was fortunate in no ordinary degree. Money poured in upon him; thick, stupefying incense smoke entered his nostrils. He had the love of one of the best of wives. He was unusually rich in helpful and patient friends, and yet he never seems for a single moment grateful for the fullness he received. . . . It would be absurd to say that he strengthened the argument against Christianity. No, his writings on that subject are merely profane. But when I said something like this to one of his most intimate friends in England, he replied that Mark Twain was a practical Christian. He said that no one burned with a more righteous and intense wrath against every form of wrong and oppression. It may be so; I am quite willing to believe it. There are signs that Mark Twain was occasionally very kind to people who needed help, but not many signs."



SHAW FOR ALL ETERNITY.

Shaw secured Rodin for the job of making his bust in order that he might not go down to posterity "as a stupendous nincompoop."

HOW SHAW SAW RODIN AT WORK

HOW RODIN REALLY WORKS at his job has been told by Bernard Shaw, who had himself reproduced for posterity by the great Frenchman. The sculptor "plodded along exactly as if he were a river god doing a job of wall-building in a garden for three or four francs a day." Such a manner of working was a surprize even to the omniscient Shaw. He starts out by telling us that "in the year 1906 it was proposed to furnish the world with an authentic portrait-bust of me before I had left the prime of life too far behind." Who made this modest proposal isn't definitely stated—whether it were a committee of all the adorers of Shaw, or a committee of one known as G. B. S., may perhaps be determined by the fact, as Shaw confesses, that he saw Rodin to be the greatest sculptor of his epoch and he believed that "any man who, being a contemporary of Rodin, deliberately allowed his bust to be made by any one else, must go down to posterity (if he went down at all) as a stupendous nincompoop." Also, adds the profound Mr. Shaw: "I wanted a portrait of myself by an artist capable of seeing me." He admits that "many clever portraits of his reputation" are in existence, but he has never "been taken in" by his reputation, having manufactured it himself. In order to emphasize the manner of Rodin's working we are first told—in *The Nation* (London)—how Troubetskoi worked when "he made a most fascinatingly Shavian bust of me":

"He did it in about five hours, in Sargent's studio. It was a delightful and wonderful performance. He worked convulsively, giving birth to the thing in agonies, hurling lumps of clay about with groans, and making strange, dumb movements with his tongue, like a wordless prophet. He covered himself with plaster. He covered Sargent's carpets and curtains and pictures with plaster. He covered me with plaster. And, finally, he covered the block he was working on with plaster to such purpose that, at the end of the second sitting, lo! there stood Sargent's studio in ruins, buried like Pompeii under the scoriæ of a volcano, and in the midst a spirited bust of one of my reputations, a little idealized (quite the gentleman, in fact), but recognizable a mile off as the sardonic author of 'Man and Superman,' with a dash of Offenbach, a touch of Mephistopheles, and a certain aristocratic delicacy and distinction that came from Troubetskoi himself, he being a prince. I should like to have that bust; but the truth is, my wife can not stand Offenbach-Mephistopheles; and I was not allowed to have the bust any more than I was allowed to have that other witty gibe at my poses, Neville Lytton's portrait of me as Velasquez's Pope Innocent."

There were none of these fine frenzies about Rodin—that is why he suggests the "river god doing a job of wall-building":

"When he was in doubt he measured me with an old iron dividers, and then measured the bust. If the bust's nose was too long, he sliced a bit out of it, and jammed the tip of it up to close the gap, with no more emotion or affectation than a glazier putting in a window-pane. If the ear was in the wrong place, he cut it off and slapped it into its right place, excusing these cold-blooded mutilations to my wife (who half expected to see the already terribly animated clay bleed) by remarking that it was shorter than to make a new ear. Yet a succession of miracles took place as he worked. In the first fifteen minutes, in merely giving a suggestion of human shape to the lump of clay, he produced so spirited a thumb-nail bust of me that I wanted to take it away and relieve him from further labor. It reminded me of a highly finished bust by Sarah Bernhardt, who is very clever with her fingers. But that phase vanished like a summer cloud as the bust evolved.

"I say evolved advisedly; for it passed through every stage in the evolution of art before my eyes in the course of a month. After that first fifteen minutes it sobered down into a careful representation of my features in their exact living dimensions. Then this representation mysteriously went back to the cradle of Christian art, at which point I again wanted to say: 'For Heaven's sake, stop and give me that: it is a Byzantine masterpiece.' Then it began to look as if Bernini had meddled with it. Then to my horror, it smoothed out into a plausible, rather elegant piece of eighteenth-century work, almost as if Houdon had touched up a head by Canova or Thorwaldsen, or as if Leighton had tried his hand at eclecticism in bust-making. At this point Troubetskoi would have broken it with a hammer, and given it up with a wail of despair. Rodin contemplated it with an air of callous patience, and went on with his job, more like a river god turned plasterer than ever. Then another century passed in a single night; and the bust became a Rodin bust, and was the living head of which I carried the model on my shoulders.

"It was a process for the embryologist to study, not the esthete. Rodin's hand worked, not as a sculptor's hand works, but as the Life Force works."

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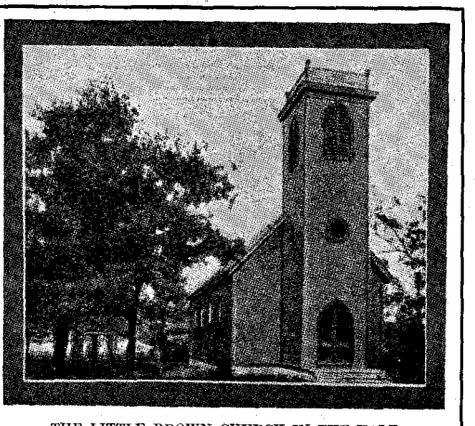
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SACRED SUBJECTS IN THE "MOVIES"

DURING the summer we gave an account of a company of actors who went to Palestine to enact amid the veritable scenes of Christ's ministry the episodes of his life and Passion to be reproduced by the cinematograph. This roused no little criticism, and a still greater wave of indignation was threatened recently when the Manchester *Guardian* printed news from one of its correspondents that the peasant-actors of Ober-Ammergau had lately gone to the Holy Land to enact their play for the same purposes. The burgomaster of Ober-Ammergau has published an emphatic denial of the truth of the report. It has often been said that the favor of God would be removed from the simple peasant folk if they ever attempted to represent their play anywhere save under the shadow of the sacred mountain that overhangs their Bavarian home. Other representations of sacred subjects continue, however, and *The Church Times* (London) makes some stringent comments on the general use of the cinematograph for picturing religious themes:



THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH IN THE VALE.
Which inspired the popular song of fifty years ago.

"The old feud between the Church and the Stage has brought us to a curious development when we are tickled by the very condescension of the drama in touching the things which belong to our Faith. I am sure that this lies behind much of the enthusiasm which has been shown by many clergy for the cinematograph representations of Scriptural events. But if we think it out, the real value of the Scriptural events lies not so much in the outer manifestations of the Scriptural incidents as in the profound meaning which lies behind them. The mere outer events may excite a sort of sentimental attention and interest, but so far from this being the sole end of religious development it is a positive danger and often prevents the soul from probing deeper.

"The death of our Lord on the Cross, to choose a supreme example, is a thrilling event as shown on a film; it is absorbing; it shocks and arrests the mind. But if we analyze that sense of shock and that sense of pained justice we shall not discover that in it there is any conception of the Son of God there presenting himself for the sins of the whole world. In short, to quote a passage from Dr. Figgis, if it were only what we see in such a presentation of the Lord's death, 'the Jews were fully justified in crucifying him.' But some one will say that because it has this stupendous meaning for us there is no reason why we should deny to others the pleasure or the profit of seeing a film which represents the most wonderful scene—even if it be only a human scene—in human history. To this I reply that the makers of these films do not care for the world. They seek to bring people with Christian sentiments into their net. The men and women who have rejected Christ are not the people who will supply their sixpences and threepences to see the Agony in the Garden. It is those to whom the Christian message has a special significance who will form the audiences and they run the serious risk of lowering their whole conception of the full meaning of the apparently simple incidents in Palestine twenty centuries ago.

"The drama has its sphere: I claim that in this column I have never forgotten that sphere or attempted to narrow it. But it is a sphere altogether distinct from the sphere of spiritual edification. It may include conjecture, reasoning on fundamentals, or even the presentation of the religious stimulus in action or in counteraction. But it will not present, or attempt to present, as portion of the apparatus of amusement, the stupendous things which are sacredly tender to believing people. We have grown singularly lacking in austerity of recent years. We have grown to be a little exotic in our practises. And now it comes about that in the pleasantness of theatergoing we are beginning to look for that spiritual help which must come to us by ways which are far more difficult and which call for stern self-repression. For these reasons I hope that the clergy will have nothing to do with the artificiality which would represent the life of Christ in this way as a means of inducing the people to gaze on events which are not fully comprehended by the mere gazing, and are too apt to become commonplace and lacking in spiritual content by the process."

The writer discovers "considerable excitement in London among the dealers in films," occasioned by this announcement:

"The American enterprise has awakened a number of manufacturers to the possibility of making religious films for the use of religious bodies, in the way of Sunday-school entertainments or in ordinary teaching, or for evangelistic services, or for more definite acts of worship. It may be the case that the moving photograph will be of use either in teaching history or in awaking sentiment. Of this I am not at all sure, because one's feeling on watching these shows is that they are pitiably unreal. I saw a show in India which purported to represent the lives of the Hindu gods by this means, and certainly the Brahmins encouraged attendance at such entertainments, but they knew full well that their people thought that the moving photographs were really and truly photographs of the actual incidents. No one in England to-day is likely to think that the events of the life of Christ are actually represented by the cinematograph. We know how the 'fakes' are procured, and we are hardly likely to look upon such imitations with the reverence which the scenes themselves deserve."

"THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH IN THE VALE"—One of the acts of the Men and Religion Forward Movement has been to revive a once popular song about a "little brown church in the vale." The church itself that inspired the song bade fair to suffer eclipse, but was preserved through the sentimental regard of its old friends, as *The Congregationalist* (Boston) tells us:

"Some forty or fifty years ago a song known as 'The Little Brown Church in the Vale' caught the popular fancy and literally went around the world. The president of the National Music Teachers' Association belonging to a sturdy Scotch family used to join heartily with his seven brothers in singing the song with no thought that any particular church was meant. Later, he was astonished to learn that the veritable 'Little Brown Church' was not far from his Iowa home. It is a real church, a Congregational church, and is at Bradford in northern Iowa. Some pioneers in northern Iowa met for worship in a log house for some time and finally organized a church. In 1859 Rev. J. K. Nutting became pastor and it was determined to erect a house of worship. This required much sacrifice, for all were poor and there was, actually, almost no money in circulation. Those sturdy farmers made the frame from timber growing along the Cedar River. The boards for the siding and what hardware was used had to be hauled over corduroy roads and through swamps from McGregor, sixty miles away. The dedication was a great event. Many people drove forty miles to be present. The church prospered and soon after Bradford Academy was erected so that the community became an educational and religious center. When the railroad came, it ran on the opposite side of the river. Nashua sprang up and gradually the people moved to the new town and Bradford disappeared from the map. The academy building is going to decay, but sentiment has prompted the people to preserve 'The Little Brown Church,' and it is in a good state of repair. Dr. W. S. Pitts was one of the pioneers that came under the influence of this church in the early days and he did more than any one else to make it known

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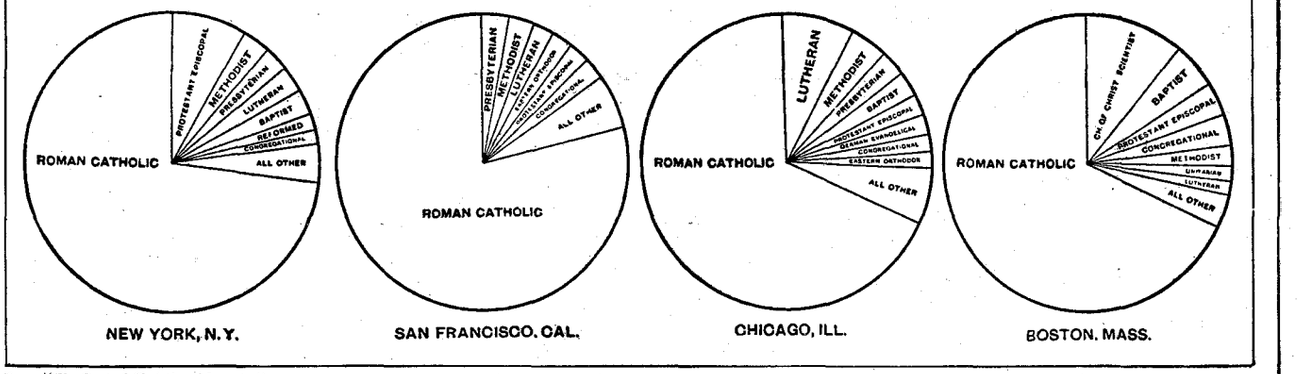


From "The Central Christian Advocate."

THESE DIAGRAMS SHOW THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF DENOMINATIONS—

by his famous song. In many of the conventions of the Men and Religion Forward Movement in the Middle West this song was sung at nearly every session, and it bids fair to become as popular as in former years, emphasizing as it does the fact that this new movement is not outside of the church but within it, and that among the most cherished memories of childhood is the recollection of going to church, often to a humble church in the country."

RURALITY OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES

THAT the Protestant denominations are mainly rural is a fact that seems to startle one of them—the Methodist. In order to impress the fact and to urge upon itself the duty of attacking the stronghold of the city, one of its organs, *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) presents the situation in a series of charts that we reproduce here. Eight cities only are represented, but their representative character may, perhaps, indicate a prevailing condition. *The Central* finds a distinct "challenge" in this graphic presentment, and takes account of stock in this wise:

"This diagram shows exactly how strong we and the other churches are relatively in the city and in the country. It shows, for example, that almost 60 per cent. of Jewish congregations are in cities of more than 300,000 population, while less than 5 per cent. of Methodists are in cities of over 300,000 population. The diagram shows that almost 90 per cent. of the Jewish congregations are in cities of more than 25,000; that 60 per cent. of the Christian Scientists are in cities of 300,000, and that only about 15 per cent. are outside of cities; more than 50 per cent. of the Roman Catholics are in cities having more than 25,000 population; that the Protestant Episcopal is also a city Church, while only 10 per cent. of all the Methodists of whatever name are in cities larger than 50,000, and less than 15 per cent. of all Methodists are in cities, even as large as 25,000.

"That is to say, 85 per cent. of all the Methodists there are are in the country, or in small towns and little cities.

"We are a rural Church. We have a considerable membership in some cities, but essentially we are a rural Church.

"We must not press that statement too far. All the Protestant Churches are rural churches. The above diagram proves that. And, for that matter, there are in the cities of 25,000 and over, nearly as many Methodists as there are Congregationalists, Disciples, and Presbyterians combined.

"But this diagram states the problem of Methodism. That problem is two-fold; first, to evangelize the country, the rural church—*for the country is the base of our supplies*—(but is not the country slipping out of our fingers?); and second, to plan to capture the city because *the city is our challenge.*

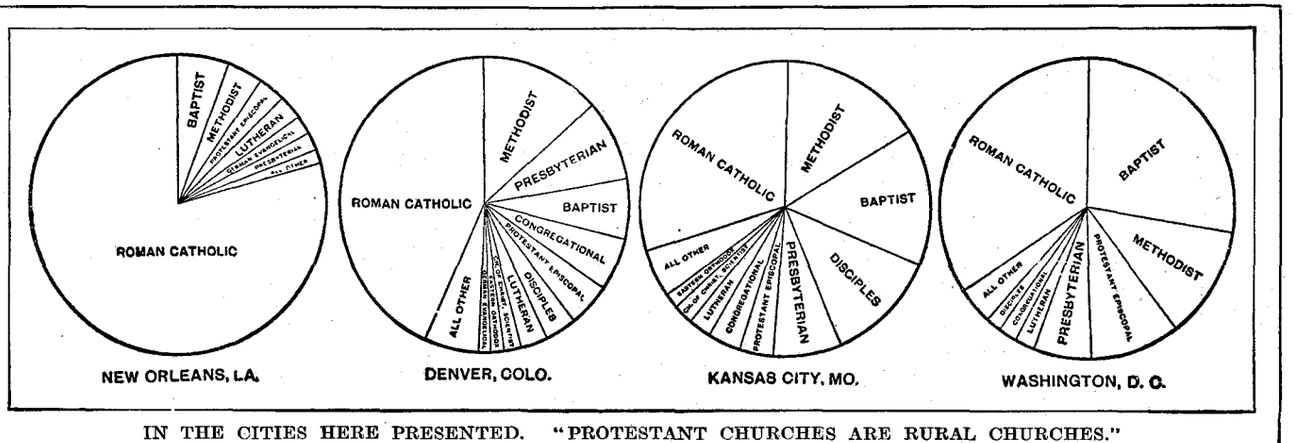
"Calcutta is not more a challenge to Methodism than New York or St. Louis. We will not own up to it that Methodism is a failure if it can not adjust its machinery, its diplomacy, and energies, so as to really attack and master at least in part New York; but we will have to own up to it that its success is rather microscopic. Is it a fact that we simply can not impress the modern Babylons? Have we a place only under the vines and maples of the country? Is there not now alive some John the Baptist, some Bernard of Clairvaux, who can lead a crusade which will master our cities?

"The open country is once more the challenge of the Church, lest it slip from us into materialism.

"The modern city is our test. The city, the American city, the minotaur, the vat, the slum, the drinking, pleasure-made city, that's our test. Are we equal to it? If not, why not? Who will stand in the open place and take up the challenge of the city and, crying in the wilderness, point the way?"

WHERE THE JEWS ARE—Up to January 1, 1912, the grand total of Jews, according to official statistics, was 11,817,783. Of these 1,894,400 were in America, and 1,062,000 in New York. Elsewhere in the world, according to *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), is this distribution:

"Asia, 522,635; Africa, 341,867; Australia, 17,106, and Europe, 9,942,266. Russia had 5,110,548; Austria, 1,224,899;



IN THE CITIES HERE PRESENTED. "PROTESTANT CHURCHES ARE RURAL CHURCHES."

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Hungary, 851,378; Germany, 607,342; Turkey in Europe, 282,277; Rumania, 238,275; England, 105,988; Holland, 105,968; France almost 100,000; Italy, 52,115. New York City had 1,062,000; Warsaw, 204,712; Budapest, 186,047; Vienna, 146,926; London, 144,300; Odessa, 138,935; Brooklyn more than 100,000; Berlin 98,893; Lodz in Poland, 98,671; Chicago, 80,000; Salonika and Philadelphia, each 75,000; Paris, 70,000; Constantinople, 65,000; Vilna, 63,841; Amsterdam, 60,065; Jerusalem, 53,000; Kichenev, 50,237; Minsk, 45,000; Lemberg, 44,258, and Bucharest, 40,533."

HELPING TO PREVENT CRIME

AGREEING that "crime" is "seizing a personal advantage out of the general good," we might all admit the force of *Hamlet's* question, "Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping?" The definition we quote from a writer who signs "J. H. E.," in Dr. Josiah Strong's department of "Studies in Social Christianity," in the December *Homiletic Review*. It behooves every one of us, he says, to "keep himself in profound and intimate loyalty to the recognized standards of righteousness." As things go at present, we can't do much toward the prevention of crime when we are so many of us in partnership with the avowed criminal in our contributions to the environment of crime. Some of these acts are not recognized by so black a name. But—

"If the respectable merchant stands in with the authorities, so that he uses the sidewalks unlawfully, let him not complain if the push-cart pedler makes a nuisance of himself. The merchant prince has simply helped to make the climate in which the act of the pedler comes to normal fruitage. They are brothers in crime against the community. The man who is notoriously sharp in business transactions is making it so much easier for the forger, the counterfeiter, and common thief. The man who keeps a well-stocked sideboard in his house has helped to create a climate in which the saloon thrives and the common drunkard is legitimate fruit. These all and their brethren in every phase of unrighteousness, are colaborers, partners in the common business of snatching a private advantage out of the common good. They are criminals and helping to make criminals. Every act contrary to the common good devitalizes the moral atmosphere which all must breathe and by so much lowers the moral vitality of every member of the community. Considering the signs of the times would it not be well for the Church forthwith to begin a crusade for personal righteousness; to lay upon the conscience of every man and woman an unsparing demand that in that calling where God has placed them they shall bring every thought and act to the line and plumb of spiritual rectitude."

The training of children is a theme to which even the denizens of the underworld may contribute useful suggestions:

"Startling emphasis has just been laid upon the subject by the last message of that lifelong criminal and gang-leader who was shot upon the streets of New York. 'I never allow my boy to play marbles for keeps. That was the beginning of my criminal career. I never allow him to be on the street at night. I am training him in athletics.' Is it remarkable that a gambling mania is upon the country from Wall Street to the boys on the curb? The mothers in the parlor, the fathers in the club, the hobos in the saloon, the college boys on the athletic field, the children on the street are all playing for keeps. Here is a tropical climate for crime. When a Zelig (leader of an East-side gang), gun-man, professional criminal, leaves his testimony against respectable society one hardly knows to whom the respectability applies. In such a malarial atmosphere we may expect a madness among the people to get something for nothing. We may be sure that millionaire turfmen will be continually knocking at the doors of the legislature for a restoration of the old betting laws. All manner of financial adventures and fraudulent schemes will abound. Our courts and juries and policemen will be debauched. . . . . .

"The strict, impartial, and swift administration of justice to the criminal has doubtless something, perhaps more than we think, to do with the prevention of crime. The fear of the law probably keeps many a weak conscience in awe. But the conviction is steadily gaining among thoughtful people the world over that the best results in human culture will ever come by working our nature through its highest faculties, aroused to spontaneous joyful activity, and not by compelling men to walk in paths of virtue which they would never choose, and to wear a respectable character, as they wear their coat instead of shirt-sleeves on the street. The bit and the bridle for the horse, but inspiration for the human soul."

THE CATHOLIC THEATRICAL UPLIFT

PLAYS VERGING UPON the immoral or the sacrilegious have from time to time fallen under the ban of Catholic Church authorities. Now, as we read in several of that church's weekly papers, there is to be built up a nation-wide Catholic theatrical uplift movement. Cardinal Farley has given the plan his personal indorsement, and will soon announce the personnel of the national and local committees, while Miss Eliza O'B. Lummis, the founder of the movement, has, according to the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen*, already sent an outline of the organization scheme to every bishop in the United States and Canada. "Active cooperation upon the part of cardinals, archbishops, and bishops with the laity of their respective dioceses is asked in this concerted effort to bring all classes, irrespective of creed, into a national union for the eradication of immoral drama from the American stage." Bad plays are to be censured, good ones are to be supported. The official plan of organization, as given in the Catholic press, declares that:

"National Catholic influence must be concentrated upon practical demonstration in New York, while foundation is being laid at the same time in every city for local support of reputable plays. Success in New York will be repeated in every other city; plays denounced in New York will find no audience elsewhere."

The Catholic Citizen further discusses the organization as follows:

"The plan of organization, as officially outlined, provides that a national committee shall invite the formation in each city of a Catholic civic committee under the supervision of its bishop. The civic committee in each city shall form subcommittees in each parish.

"The subcommittee, each supervised by its pastor, shall cover a special field, calling social meetings for discussion among their own people, and gaining the co-operation of all classes in their district. Each parish shall thus have individual representation through its civic committee in the national committee in New York, and shall be credited with the sum of all financial offerings from its people.

"The opening of a theater under Catholic supervision, the clergy is likewise informed, does not indicate the immediate erection of a theater building. Managers will find it to their financial profit to present approved plays if endorsement and support are warranted. Nor is the undertaking wholly dependent on financial support. It is advisable, however, that each city should offer its assistance to the national committee. . . . . .

"Among the women vitally interested are Mrs. Mary Anderson de Navarro and Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the famous play broker. Mary Anderson wrote:

"'If a Catholic theater could be made practical it would be a beautiful thing and do a great good. But where procure plays? Would it reproduce mysteries? It would take a lot of money. Where is the money to be found?'

"Independent of the movement, Miss Marbury contemplates the production in London this season of Miss Lummis's drama, 'The Dear St. Elizabeth,' published last spring."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments on one phase of the question already encountered in other strongholds:

"The inability of those Protestant denominations which have banned the theater wholesale to enforce their decree upon their own church membership should be taken into account in fixing the basis of judgment. But there can be no question that this movement is right in principle. The thing that has been needed to keep immoral or even coarse and stupid plays off from our stage is discrimination on the part of the theatergoers. This attitude is much more general than it was twenty years ago, and both the moral and intellectual standards of our drama are improving in consequence."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THREE RECENT BIOGRAPHIES

Sterling, A. M. W. Coke of Norfolk and His Friends. 8vo., pp. 450. New York: John Lane Company. $4 net.

The present work is "a new and revised edition" of a book which was criticized as crediting the Earl of Leicester of Holkham with doing more for agriculture in his county of Norfolk than he actually accomplished. Mr. Sterling amply vindicates his estimate of Coke as a farmer, as well as a patron of the arts and a statesman. In this interesting biography we learn that Thomas William Coke was born in 1752, was educated at Eton and traveled in Europe, where he was known at Rome as "the handsome Englishman." Returning to England in 1774 Horace Walpole, the lover of scandal, declares that Coke was "in love with the Pretender's Queen, who has permitted him to have her picture." In 1776 he was elected to Parliament, from which he retired in 1833.

Coke's principal claim to notice is his assiduity as a landlord and a country gentleman. His estates he found in a wretched condition of barrenness. There were neither hedges, fences, nor roads. When one of his tenants refused to renew a lease on the plea that the rent was too high, Coke straightway undertook the farming of the land himself, acting under the advice of the specialists he had gathered round him. He introduced new methods of fertilizing and by his efforts and example gradually converted West Norfolk into a wheat-growing, instead of a rye-growing district.

He also improved the breed of cattle, introducing Devons and Southdown sheep. He was a keen sportsman and for many years considered one of the boldest riders and best shots in England.

Mr. Sterling's book is valuable as a description of the life of a country gentleman in the days of Horace Walpole and Fox, of which latter Coke was a stanch supporter in Parliament. When we read of the country squire as depicted in "Squire Western" by Fielding, we are obliged to confess that the founder of the English novel may sometimes have been given to satire and exaggeration. Coke is an example of a higher and probably a more normal type. He belonged to that class of landed commoners who in the eighteenth century had, like Fielding's boorish but at bottom good-hearted squire, a contempt for lords and for titles. Coke at last overcame his antipathy and after twice refusing the offer of a peerage was in his eighty-fifth year appointed Earl of Leicester of Holkham and Viscount Coke. Coke was a personal friend of Gainsborough, who painted a fine portrait of the Earl of Leicester in the costume he wore while presenting to King George III., from the county of Norfolk, an address advocating England's recognition of America's Declaration of Independence. In this picture, which Mr. Sterling has had here reproduced among twenty-one others, Coke wears a hunting coat, and a broad brimmed hat; he is loading his fowling-piece and is surrounded by his spaniels. His face amply justifies his reputation at Rome and the interest he excited in the Pretender's wife.

Haynes, Henrietta. Henrietta Maria. 8vo., pp. 335. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The daughter of Henry IV. of France, Henry of Navarre, sometimes styled the Great, the Princess Henrietta Maria at the age of 15 was married to Charles I. of England. Thus she spent her ripe womanhood at an English court, and became, in fact, an Englishwoman. It is on English history that she has left the impress of her vivid personality, tho she never forgot the France that had educated her and where she had drunk in those deep drafts of religious knowledge and conviction which supported her through the vicissitudes of a checkered life. In the days of her sorrow, after her husband had suffered what his Catholic adherents called martyrdom at the hand of the Cromwellians, and she herself was living in exile in her native France, she would often say: "I was the happiest and most fortunate of Queens. No only had I every pleasure that heart could desire, but, above all, I had the love of my husband, who adored me."

While Charles was of course a Protestant, and surrounded by what we might almost call a galaxy of pious and learned bishops of the Church of England he was tolerant of Catholicism, but discouraged proselyting. "I permit you your religion," he said to the Queen on one occasion, "with your Capuchins and others" (for Henrietta had encouraged the institution of a monastery of this order in London), "but the rest of my subjects I will have them live that I profess and my father before me." In all the king's troubles she stood by to encourage him with heroic fortitude, and the burden of her counsel was "Be a king, Charles." In her letters to her husband she seldom allowed herself to give way, but after the Battle of Edgehill, the first disastrous battle of the Civil War, fatal to the Royalists, she wrote to Madam S. Georges: "Pray God for me, for be assured there is not a more wretched creature in this world than I, separated from the King, my lord, from my children, out of my country, and without hope of returning thence, except at imminent peril, abandoned by all the world, unless God assist me, and the good prayers of my friends among whom I number you."

When the climax came and Charles entered London, a state prisoner, only to leave Whitehall for the scaffold, Henrietta seems to have thrown herself back on the religious life. Religion, or rather devotion, seems to have almost supplanted former feelings of a less contemplative nature. She, no doubt, looked upon the fate of Charles as a warning to rulers. Was she not a pupil of Richelieu and a diplomat by nature? But her devotion took an active form. She was enabled to buy the old royal residence of Chaillot, where she established a nunnery. It was honored by royal letters-patent in which she was recognized as foundress. It was to Chaillot she retired to die, and the funeral sermon of Bossuet is her best memorial. In that discourse the eloquent Bishop of Meaux speaks with truth and sincerity of the Queen's many gifts and graces and deplores the rage of Protestant sectaries who dared lay hands on her husband, the Lord's anointed. A portrait of Henrietta still hangs in the évêché at Meaux, and another in the Cathedral of Le Puy, a copy of the Vandyke portrait.

This work is a good piece of historic writing. It is fresh and interesting, for the writer has gone down to original sources and it reads like a labor of love. There are twelve fine illustrations.

Pollak, Gustav. Michael Heilprin and His Son. A Biography. 8vo., pp. 540. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. $3.50 net.

The Hungarian patriot, Michael Heilprin, who in the prime of life came to this country, where he died in 1888, was a man of learning and almost infinite versatility. He was not only a journalist and contributor to the foremost critical journal of New York, *The Nation*, but a profound scholar and philosopher. His literary activity as contributor to the *American Encyclopedia* was boundless, and Mr. Pollak in collecting his articles in this volume has set before young encyclopedists an example of the way in which such work should be done. Contributions to other works and periodicals are also gathered here and exhibit the genius and industry of the man. Of his two sons, Prof. Angelo Heilprin was an eminent savant and exploror and Louis Heilprin was considered the greatest encyclopedic expert in the country. The standard of activity and attainment reached by these men is worthy of study, especially by aspiring young people.

FICTION BY WELL-KNOWN WRITERS

Allen, James Lane. The Heroine in Bronze. Pp. 281. New York: The Macmillan Company.

For two years Mr. Allen's contribution to fiction has been in the shape of stories with supernatural suggestions, subtly mysterious and rather "in the clouds," as the saying is, but this little volume is more in his earlier style and is wholly charming. The story is simple and direct in its method, relating the love of two young people, each trying to be true to his own personality. The descriptions are delicious, the motivation direct and consistent, the plot ideal, and the development complete. We hesitate to describe the plot, fearing to deprive the reader of any charm of fascination which lies in the initial perusal of the book. There are three divisions,—"The Parting," "The Waiting," and "The Getting Home,"—in the course of which Genius learns to express itself, misunderstandings are swept away and love comes into its own with confidence and thorough comprehension. The common expression, "I could write a better story myself," is completely silenced by such a perfect literary gem as this. But every reader will long for Mr. Allen's wealth of thought and exquisite power of expression.

Burnham, Clara Louise. The Inner Flame. Pp. 501. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1912. $1.25.

Philip Sidney was a mining engineer, from necessity not from choice, and when a dying aunt, appreciating his artistic aspirations because of her own ungratified ones, leaves him enough property to pursue his longed-for career we find him in New York happy and triumphant. This is a pretty but commonplace love story, well told and very entertaining. The development of the plot proves that everyone

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has enough good in his character to redeem him, even disagreeable Edgar and superficial Mrs. Fabian. The complications are never serious and the whole lesson of the book is sweet and wholesome. The author's Christian Science tendencies show only slightly, not enough to involve the book in propaganda. Austere Eliza Brewster, who has served Aunt Mary so many years faithfully and loyally, plays an important part in the plot, especially in that part that develops on Brewster's Island in Casco Bay, where all the characters spend the summer. There is a maid for each man, a solution for every difficulty, and happiness for everyone at the end of the book and the summer.

Lincoln, Joseph C. The Rise of Roscoe Paine. Pp. 468. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1912. $1.30.

This author's name immediately pictures for us the main essentials of this story, which is sure to be readable and interesting. Cape Cod fisher folk are appreciatively described, also the city characters with their fault-beclouded virtues. This particular story deals with the life of a young man, known to the villagers as Roscoe Paine, but really Roscoe Bennet, who with his invalid mother is living a life of self-imposed exile and inactivity in Denboro, to escape the shame of his father's forgeries and suicide. When the wealthy Mr. Colton comes to town there ensues a conflict between the strong characters, and one which, incidentally, involves the whole community and is complicated by the beautiful daughter of the millionaire. The outcome, however, is conventional and satisfactory. Mr. Lincoln's well-known types are all introduced with delicious humor, and the philosophical Cape Codder, both male and female, has a chance to say his little say and gives us plenty of edifying amusement. It is just what we expect from Mr. Lincoln and just what he always writes—a wholesome and entertaining love story.

Orczy, Baroness. Meadowsweet. Pp. 319. New York: Hodder and Stoughton. George H. Doran Co. $1.25.

There may be women with as nasty dispositions as "Lady Jeffries," and men as unbearably disagreeable as "Cousin Barnaby," or as hopelessly stupid as "Jasper," but "thanks be" we do not often meet them. These characters with two or three fairly good ones figure in a love story of melodramatic tendencies, wherein the younger of two sisters pits her native innocence and country wit against the other's crafty intrigue and unprincipled selfishness. Lieutenant Carrington loves the right one, but is duped by the other, and it takes some time to straighten out the tangle which severely tries the reader's patience before the story ends. There are many who will get pleasure out of the uncertainty of the outcome and the thrills of suspense and anxiety, but it is difficult to see why such a story is written.

Tarkington, Booth. Beauty and the Jacobin. Pp. 100. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1912. $1.

With memories of the fascinating charm of "Beaucaire," the reader seizes this little dramatic romance with eagerness but lays it aside with a sigh—it is not the same and certainly not as good. The subtitle, "An Interlude of the French Revolution," gives us the historical background and the few characters are revealed by some witty dialog and some scintillating and seathing satire. There are few characters in the play and the "Beauty" has little about her to attract the reader or to justify the adoration which Louis had for her. When her captor, the Jacobin, tells her some brutally frank truths we delight at her discomfiture and revel in the novel dénouement—the making the "punishment fit the crime"—which comes as a surprise to the reader and is the cleverest thing in the plot. There are some very apt things said about the "soulless beauty," but there is something lacking, an absence of sincerity, which makes the play rather disappointing.

PRIMITIVE RELIGION

Frazer, J. G. (D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D.) The Golden Bough. 3d. ed. Part V. Spirits of the Corn and of the Wild. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. xvii–319, xii–371. London and New York: Macmillan Company. $6.50 net.

The annotator of Pausanias is pushing forward with astonishing rapidity the monumental third edition of his great collection of primitive observances connected with the idea of fertility. In the present volumes he sticks more closely to the central theme than was necessary in former volumes—this because of the very nature of his subject as indicated in the subtitle. He begins with the Greek Dionysius, goes on to Demeter and Persephone, whence he passes easily to the Corn-mother and Corn-maiden of Europe and other lands. He then takes up Lityerses, and considers sacrifices, real or feigned, of or to the corn-spirit, and treats the latter as representd by an animal. Next he discusses ancient deities of vegetation in animal form, eating the dog, sacrifice of first fruits, magic of a flesh diet, killing the divine animal, propitiation of wild animals and vermin, transmigration, and types of animal sacrament.

The method is the same as that followed in prior volumes, which has involved the ransacking of an enormous body of literature, ranging from the earliest remains of Eastern writings to volumes by travelers and ethnologists published as late as 1911. Of course, collections like those by Mannhardt are also drawn upon. The body of facts thus accumulated are classified locally or with reference to subjects, and with the help of the well-digested tables of contents and the extensive index the whole becomes easily available for use. The abundant footnotes serve as check, enabling the student to verify the facts.

Thus, apart altogether from the theories of the compiler, the value of the volumes is very great. Indeed, their chief significance lies for the student of religion in directions other than the fertility theory, to illustrate which is the chief purpose of Dr. Frazer. For example, no such mine of animistic facts exists, the great work of Tylor not excepted. Once more, one can not rise from examination of the work unimprest with the essentially worshipful nature of man. And again, as sources for the study of primitive logic and psychology the value is golden.

To be sure, one could easily quarrel with very many of Dr. Frazer's interpretations. There seems often so great a strain put on the facts as quite to break the relationship. This is probably inherent in a study by one intensely interested in a theory. Max Müller, Dr. Whitney, Dr. Tylor, Mr. Lang, and nearly every special investigator, have exhibited the tendency. But when we see the great mass of material collected and digested, the only meet thing is to congratulate the patient author and his body of assistants, as well as the public, not forgetting the enterprising publishers.

ADMIRAL MAHAN'S NEW BOOK

Mahan, A. T. Armaments and Abritration. 8vo., pp. 260. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.40 net.

Admiral Mahan is the highest authority in the English speaking world on such subjects as he treats in this volume wherein we find a series of essays reprinted from current periodicals. Naturally the Admiral believes in force as the principal factor in the life and survival of nations. Arbitration is a recourse to law, but may fail and drive one of the parties to rely upon force. Besides "law was made for man and not man for law." On this statement he bases his support of the United States in their procedure at Panama, which Dr. Leander Chamberlain so "passionately arraigned" in *The North American Review* as a chapter of dishonor." The author of this book puts forth an elaborate defense of his country, which will seem to many convincing. In the same way he defends the fortification of the Canal as leaving the United States ships-of-war stationed there free to obey the call for assistance elsewhere. Perhaps the most striking of these chapters is that in which he confutes Mr. Norman Angell in his pacifist theories. Nothing can be clearer or more timely, nothing more likely to enlighten those who have been puzzled or misled by "The Great Illusion" than the following passage:

"His theory concerning war, and its incident armament, is founded upon the conception that both are the outcome of supposed material self-interest. Upon this basic assumption he erects the superstructure of argument that, by recognition of the fact that such self-interest does not gain by war, but loses, the motive to war and to armaments will be attenuated and ultimately will expire with the illusion which now fosters it. His premise is, I think, his own great illusion. To regard mankind, in individuals or in states, as so dominated by material self-interest that the appeal of other motives—ambition, self-respect, resentment or injustice, sympathy with the opprest, hatred of oppression—is by it overbalanced and inoperative, is not only to misread history but to ignore it. Almost every war of the past half-century contradicts the assertion. Nations will fight for such reasons more readily than for self-interest."

The whole work is a valuable and opportune contribution to the disentangling of certain vexed questions which at this moment are occupying the minds of thoughtful Americans.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Marks, Jeannette. Gallant Little Wales, Illustrated. Pp. 176. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1912. $1.25.

Not as a guide book but "as an introduction to the North Welsh land, its customs, its village-life, its little churches, its holiday possibilities, its histories and associations, its folk-lore and romance, its music, its cottages and castles," this little volume should be useful as it certainly is entertaining. The illustrations are all from old prints and engravings and fittingly represent a country that is slow to take on modern ways and changes. The language seems impossible with its multitude of consonants,

(*Continued on page* 1022)

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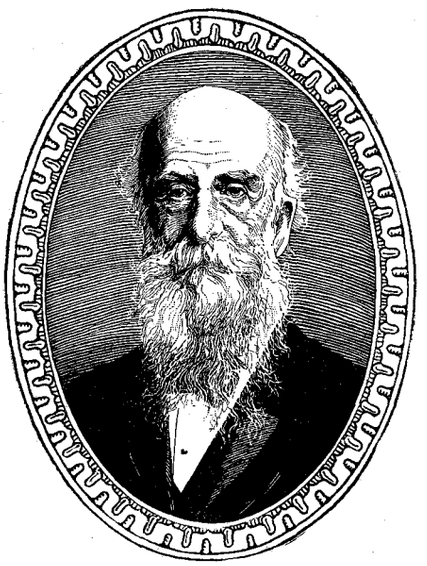

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

will mark the rounding out of his half-century as a minister by one of the most notable series of personal articles that he has written, under the title of

MY 50 YEARS AS A MINISTER

to be published in successive issues of The Ladies' Home Journal, beginning with its next, the January number. Doctor Abbott will, in these articles, endeavor to suggest answers to the five most vital and throbbing questions which confront the church and the minister today.

Beginning with his boyhood, when, as he says, going to church was to him, while not a hardship, "certainly not an enjoyment," he tells, in a delightfully intimate and personal way, the two ministers who most influenced him; what led him to turn from the law to the pulpit; his varied experience as a minister; the churches in which he has preached; the folks he has found in church.

Out of this wonderfully ripe experience he tells what his half-century in the pulpit has taught him about some problems of the church and the people; wherein the church fails to reach the people and wherein the people fail to understand the church; what a church has a right to expect of its minister; what makes a great minister; what is the place of the minister's wife and what he believes will be the church of the future.

In the first article Doctor Abbott answers, as it has never before been answered, the question, "Why Should I Go To Church?" This will begin the series

IN THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square, Philadelphia

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1020)

but the country, as described by Miss Marks, is charming and picturesque. Much is made of Dr. Johnson's tour of Wales and his comments, altho "he simply did not consider this country of Arthur, of bard and poet, this country of indestructible nationalism, worthy his serious interest. Most interesting of all is the description of the "Eisteddfod." "This national festival is the popular university of the people; it is the center of Welsh nationalism, the feast of Welsh brotherhood." In an appendix the author outlines several trips of real interest to the traveler.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Provincial American and Other Papers. Pp. 237. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1912. $1.25.

Mr. Nicholson is especially apt and interesting in these essays, most of which have been printed before, and we can not help hoping that he may be led to penetrate further into a field so suited to his style and in which he seems so thoroughly at home. There is a strong sense of humor in his cogitations, no little wit and wisdom, but, best of all, a human and appealing way of expressing his thoughts that arrests attention and holds the reader's interest. Viz.: "We all carry our troubles to the friends whose sympathy we know outweighs their wisdom. We want them to pat us on the back and tell us that we are doing exactly right." "Greatness consists in achieving the impossible." Of all the essays, which include "A Hoosier Chronicle," "Experience and the Calendar," "Should Smith Go to Church," and "Confessions of a Best-Seller," the fifth seems to have the most meat for reflection, for while it acknowledges that Smith should, it gives many illuminating reasons why Smith doesn't go to church. Many of the suggestions made by the author are to be heartily recommended to any one interested in broadening the spirit of real righteousness and in making religion something to be used more than one day in the week.

Adams, Maurice S. Modern Cottage Architecture. London and New York: John Lane Company. 1912. $3.50.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of a work of general and technical information on cottage building (essentially English), to which have been added twice as many illustrations as were in the former edition showing the actual effect of the executed works of architects whose reputations "are deservedly associated with the best achievements of English domestic architecture." The author considers all phases of his subject—the choice of site, adaptation of building material to environment, and the necessity for practical as well as artistic considerations—but reminds us that attractive exteriors and artistic architecture are not inconsistent with workmanlike results. "Our homes, to be worthy of their name, ought, as a matter of fact, to reflect ourselves, our habits, and our personal needs." Mr. Adams counsels the choice of material native to the building location, discusses sanitation, water supply, and how to get the best results with the least expenditure, helping especially by enumerating the unnecessary changes which always add materially to the expense of building. The illustrative plates and plans are very numerous and are described in detail, the

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location of each building given and an exhaustive account of all its desirable points.

Home University Library. 5 volumes, 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents each.

These new volumes in the Home University Library deal with "The American Colonial Period"; "The Making of the New Testament"; "Ethics"; "Missions"; and "Electricity." There have now been published in the Library fifty-six volumes each having been written by an authority on the subjects treated with special reference to condensed and lucid treatment. The general editors are Professor Gilbert Murray, J. Arthur Thomson, William T. Brewster, and Herbert Fisher. Each volume contains about 250 pages, is bound in cloth, and is sold at a uniform price of 50 cents, which is remarkably low for works under copyright and so substantially manufactured.

Eardly-Wilmot, S. The Life of an Elephant. Pp. 176. New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1912. $2.10.

This title does not sound particularly attractive except to a student of Zoology, but the reader will be surprised and well repaid by a perusal of its pages, graphically illustrated by line-sketches by the author's daughter and by some beautiful photographs. We are told that the sportsman in the east "is happy when he can add to two faithful friends—the horse and the dog—a third, in the elephant, . . . for here is an animal who has tasted of the pleasures of a free life, whose strength and sagacity are such that obedience can not be compelled, and who yet places himself entirely at the disposal of man, content with fair treatment and instantly responsive to kindness in word or deed." While the book gives a comprehensive account of the elephant's life from calfdom to death, it is given a more intimate character by tracing the life of one calf through days in the jungle, the dangers of pursuit, methods of capture, battles with other herd-leaders, and its duties and uses in captivity. The author claims that in the life of every elephant comes a period in which he is possessed of an evil spirit, but that time, in the natural state, is of short duration, and his kind disposition is such that at his death we find his mahout weeping and crying—"My brother, my brother."

France, Anatole. Bee, The Princess of The Dwarfs, retold in English by Peter Wright and illustrated by Charles Robinson. Pp. 128. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1912. $2.50.

Here is a wonderful chance for those looking for holiday gift books for children, since it gratifies the childish craving for fairy-lore and is in itself a gem of refined beauty in its make-up. Mr. Robinson's pictures are dainty and fascinating and will charm the grown-ups as well as the children. The story is simple: Bee and her little playmate George have been brought up together, and one day wander off in search of a beautiful lake which they have seen from the mountain top. That day they disappear. George is captured by the Sylphs, and Bee is carried to the land of the Dwarfs, who make her their princess.

After many years little King Loo, failing to make Bee love him, seeks out George, and the children, now grown up, are reunited and returned to their people. A subtle thread of real truths underlies the charming story and it will do no harm to yield to its fascination.

(*Continued on page* 1026)

Out of a life-time devoted at close range to the great social movements that are outside of the home and yet vitally touch the home

MISS JANE ADDAMS WILL EXPLAIN, MONTH BY MONTH, IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

what those great questions mean, and in what direction lie their remedies—often with the American women themselves. Miss Addams' department will begin in the January number of The Ladies' Home Journal, wherein she will explain why she went into politics and what she gained thereby. Then she will take up those questions that she has stood for and lived with, and with which no woman in America has been more intimate.

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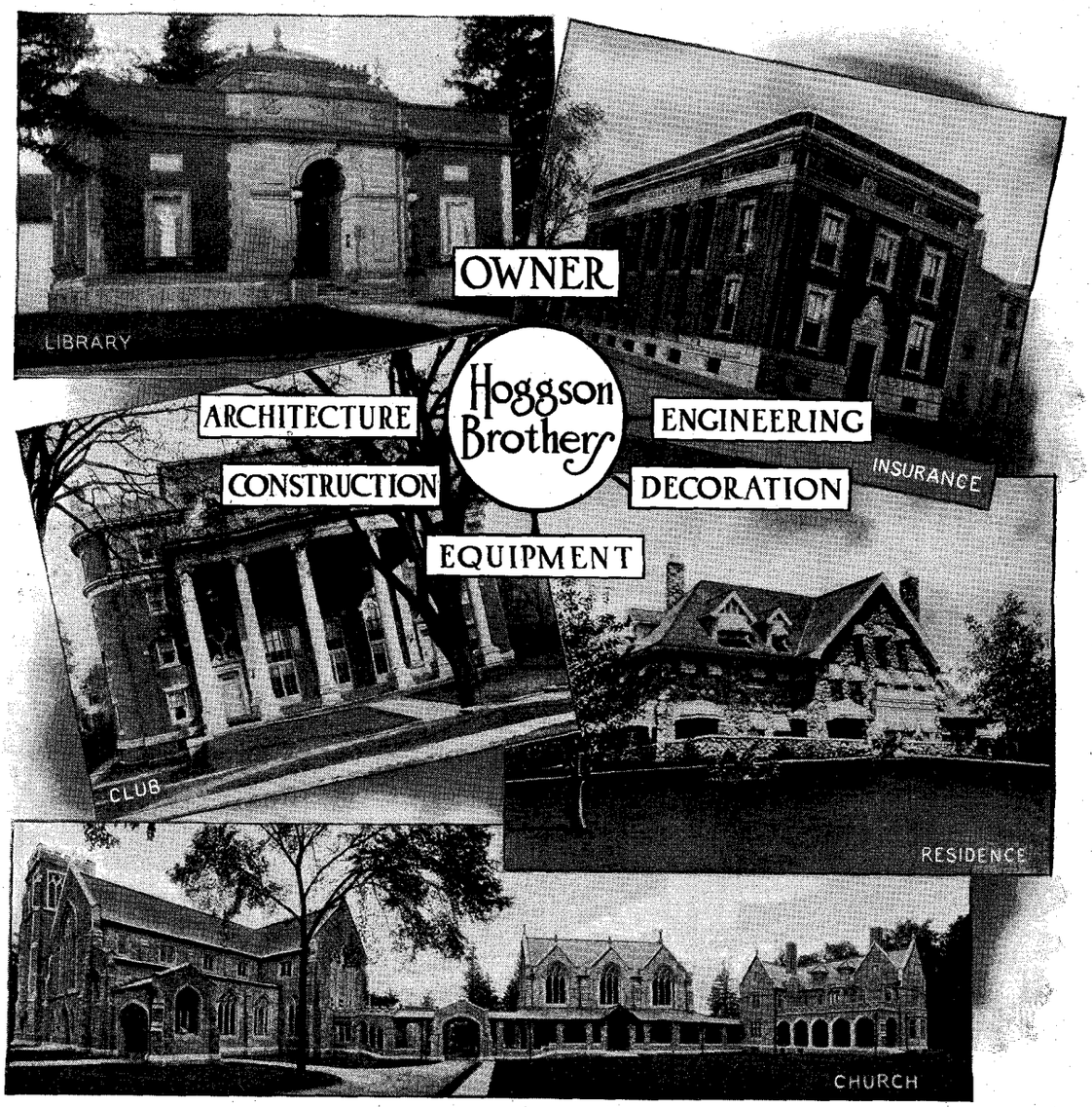
THE diagram below shows how the responsibility for every detail of an operation is *centered* in us, we *alone* being answerable to the owner for the satisfactory completion of the building. By this method owners are assured harmony in design, construction, decoration and furnishing; smooth running and prompt completion of work; and cost limited in advance.



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Designing and Planning

To put ourselves in the owner's place—to regard ourselves as the owner's own building department—that is the first problem that confronts us when our services are enlisted in the designing and construction of a building.

The aims and ideas of the owner, and the requirements to be met by the structure to be erected, occupy our thoughts for many days before the services of the architect are brought into the operation.

Arrangement of the space inside the four walls is the most important part of the operation, and being the most important part, is entitled to, and receives our first attention.

To this phase of our service, that of Scientific Planning, we bring the summed-up experience of many previous successful operations in building.

The resourcefulness of the many members of this organization which has been gained from years of intimate contact with problems of Design, Construction, Decoration and Furnishing, is applied to your undertaking. All the details are thoroughly threshed out, the smallest as well as the largest. All the suggestions that have arisen during the conferences with the owner are correlated and tested, and the whole operation is proven by plans, sketches, details and samples of materials before the work is begun.

For instance, in planning the insurance building illustrated on the opposite page, the requirements of each officer and each department were taken up separately. The private offices were studied with a view to their special uses, their lighting, decoration and furniture depending upon individual requirements. The public spaces and the quarters of the clerical force were adapted to the requirements of each, and to their proper relation to each other. With these important problems practically met in the floor plans, the exterior was then planned to harmonize in dignity and purity of style with the interior.

The problem of designing an office building involves the attainment not only of the maximum amount of rentable space, but the maximum amount of usable space as well; the more usable the space is, the higher the per foot rental may be. The size of an office does not alone determine its usable floor area. These tasks involve the most painstaking calculation as well as a broad knowledge of space arrangement, but they are solved in such a way as to give the owners the maximum amount of usable space.

The same infinite care in planning is accorded every undertaking, whether it be an office building, apartment house, hotel, a bank, club house, library, church or private residence.

Fulfilling the owner's ideas and co-ordinating them with a practical solution of the problems of the future occupancy of the building, is our aim throughout all our planning.

And then we go a step further.

The same organization that is responsible for the conception of the building, constructs it.

This organization brings to the structural work the same broad experience that it brought to the planning. It brings a commanding knowledge of every profession, every trade, every material, every market price and standard of workmanship that will contribute to the erection of your building.

It directs all the factors that are required to construct the building. It insures harmony of interest, thought and action. It maintains consistency of designs, plans, materials, workmanship and costs, and makes possible the completion of the building on time.

In other words, this organization, under one contract, erects a building from the ground up. It co-ordinates the services of architect, engineer, builder, decorator and furnisher, and assumes full responsibility—under bond if required—for the entire operation, from the blue prints to the delivery of the keys.

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The sum total is a building which, in arrangement, structure, decoration and even furnishing, is an harmonious entity.

All this is done under one contract, with the limit of cost to the owner and the limit of profit to us agreed upon in advance. Should there be any saving beyond this stated profit, it reverts to the owner.

That this Single Contract Method of Building saves money, time and worry, our hundreds of clients will testify. With all its specific advantages, it makes for genuine economy, eliminating "extras."

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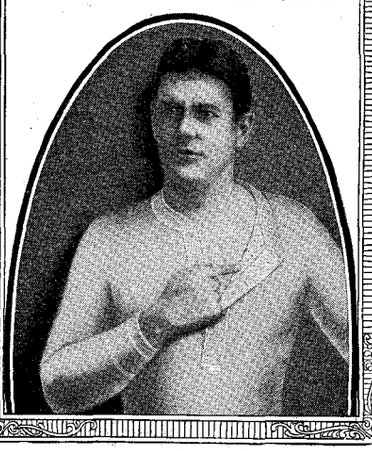

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1023)

Christie, Jane Johnstone. The Advance of Woman. Pp. 333. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

If the author had not explicitly stated in her preface that her "object is neither to lower man, nor to raise woman on a pedestal, but simply to call attention to the biological plan of the Almighty," we should have been inclined to have thought otherwise. Many of the statements and claims made by her can be and have been verified, but in her extravagant claims for woman's superiority, we wish she had been more explicit in giving the source of her information. The whole tone of the book is naturally in praise of woman, her innate powers and superior achievements, while, unnaturally, condemning man, his motives, his methods, and his manifestations of strength. Perhaps the book is "not an argument for 'Woman's Rights,'" but it is certainly the woman of the belligerent party who will most appreciate this volume which ascribes all woman's virtues and powers to inherent ability and all her faults and failures to the influence of "man, a social coward." Other sweeping statements are these:

"Without attaching any blame to man for it, he is biologically inferior to woman."

"Had she been free to develop as man was, what might she not have been with her superior endowments?"

"The question is no longer, what has woman done for humanity, but what has she not done?"

These quotations give a fairly good idea of the dogmatic tone of the whole book.

Pickett, La Salle Corbell. Literary Hearthstones of Dixie. Pp. 305. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Pickett has only the kindest words of appreciation for the poets of the South. She says, "They who built the shrines before which we offer our devotion have passed from the world of men, but the fires they kindled yet burn with fadeless light. In the garden of our lives they planted the flowers of poesy, of fable, and of romance. Their starry radiance is sometimes lost to view in the electric flash of the present day. If these pages can in any slight way aid in keeping their memory bright they will have reached their highest aim." Of Poe, Lanier, Hayne, Timrod, and Simms, she gives short biographical sketches touching their sorrows tenderly, their faults excusingly, and their accomplishments with praise. She makes us feel the innate modesty and self-effacement of Harris ("Uncle Remus"), the passionate patriotism of Francis Scott Key (the flag poet), the humor of "Father Ryan," and the combined pathos, wit, and wisdom of Bagley. She uses just the quotations needed to make us realize her point of view, as well as the real life and attainments of those whose praise she sings. Only two women are described by Mrs. Pickett—Margaret Junkin Preston and Augusta Evans Wilson—but they form a fitting close to an interesting and instructive account of the literary homes of Dixie's famous men and women.

Preferable. — "Prosperity has ruined many a man," remarked the moralizer.

"Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all, I'd prefer prosperity to do it."—*Fizz.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A GRIM STORY OF THE PLAGUE

THERE comes from Paris a story of tragedy and deception that needs only the pen of a Poe or a Gaboriau to make it a classic of the kind of literature that is read primarily for its shiver-producing thrills. It was published originally in *Gil Blas*, and rewritten for the London *Standard* by its Paris correspondent, and has been dished up in slightly altered form in one of our popular magazines. It is a story a good many people may doubt, owing to the fact that it has never been confirmed by any of a large number of high officials who are said to have been connected with the affair; but the author declares it actually happened to a young American woman whose lawyer, now employed to unravel all the threads of the mystery, he knows intimately. We quote *The Standard's* version of the tale, and its comment at the conclusion:

It was on the eve of the great exhibition of 1900 that a lady well known in the best American society arrived at Marseilles from the Far East with her daughter. Coming direct to Paris, they took two rooms at one of the great hotels and quietly went to bed. Next day, at nine o'clock, the girl went to knock at the door of her mother's room, but was not answered. On calling the maid she was astounded to be told that the servant did not understand what she meant, as she had come by herself, and opening the door of the room the servant showed that it was empty, without luggage or any signs of having been occupied.

At first the young lady thought it was a joke, but when the porter, the secretary, and the manager all assured her that she had never had any lady with her she began to think that she had gone mad. In vain she applied to the Embassy and to the police; wherever she went it was proved to her that she had arrived in Paris quite alone! In absolute despair, and almost out of her senses, Miss L—— returned to America, and for twelve years brooded over the mystery.

A pure chance, as strange almost as the story itself, revealed the truth, which the writer affirms that he has just heard from her own lips. This is her tale:

"I was at Biarritz last week, reading in the hall of the hotel, when I heard three men talking of the mysteries of great cities. Judge of my horror when I heard one of them relate my own story. He was speaking of the very hotel where we had stopt, and of a mother and daughter who arrived there from the Far East. The man went on . . . 'In the night the mother fell ill. A doctor was hurriedly called in, and recognized all the symptoms of the plague. At midnight the prefecture was notified, and the patient isolated. At two o'clock the lady, in spite of all efforts, died, and two leading authorities, on being consulted, also confirmed the diagnosis of the plague. The plague in Paris on the eve of the opening of the exhibition would have been a veritable catastrophe, and the ruin of thousands of industries, and the loss of thousands upon

(*Continued on page* 1028)

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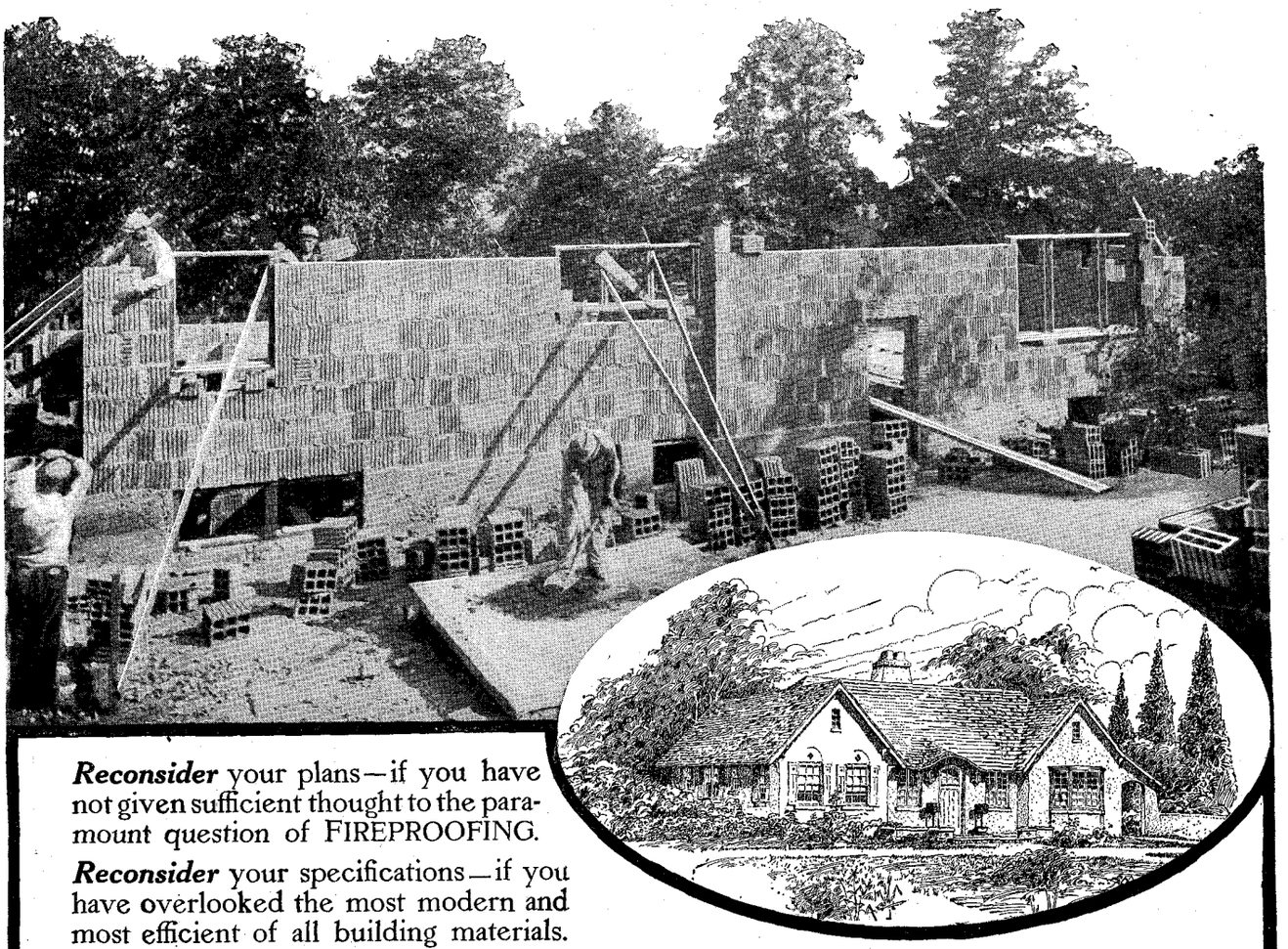

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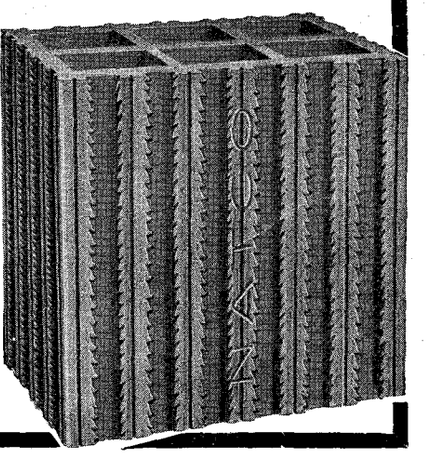

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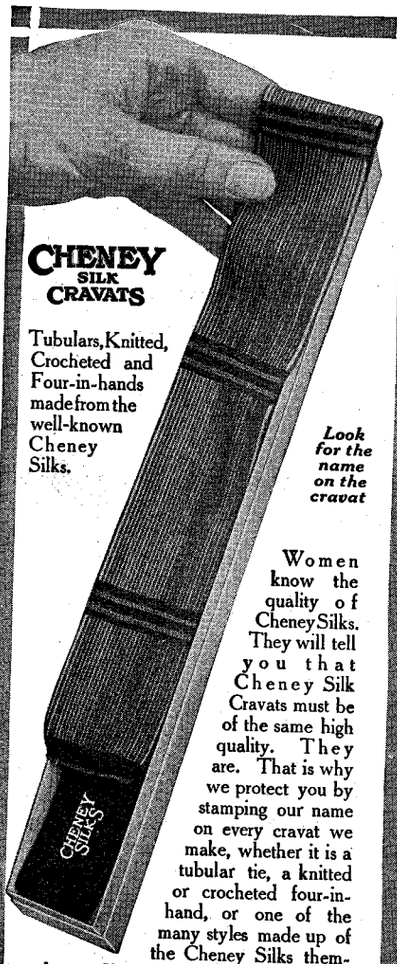

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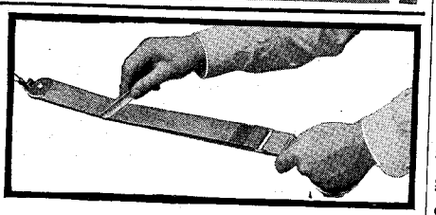

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The result of over half-a-century of strop making. Get one of these wonderful strops at your dealer's and enjoy a cool, smooth, close shave, every day—in perfect comfort and without the slightest irritation to the skin. Price, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. If your dealer cannot show you the New Torrey Honing Strop—write us for full information. Booklet, all about shaving, sent free on request.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1026)

thousands to the commerce of France. The Minister of the Interior was hastily aroused in the middle of the night, and, summoning several of his colleagues, an extraordinary council of ministers was held at the Elysée. It was imperative to take a prompt decision, and orders were given to the police to seize all the luggage, and clean out and disinfect the room. The few employees who had seen the women arrive were schooled to declare that they had never seen but one. and the remains of the unfortunate mother, with all her clothes and belongings, were burned.' "

"This is what I heard," sobbed the daughter, now Mrs. W——. "Since then I have again applied to the Embassy, but can get no satisfaction there. To lose my mother is horrible. . . . To lose her like I did is unspeakable; but I have the right to know the truth, and I will find out, as I can not live any longer in doubt of my own reason."

It is superfluous to insist on the various weak points in this tragic history, but it seems that there must be some ground for the publication of it, and it should not be very difficult either to prove the substantial truth or the delusion of the victim, if, as is stated, she belongs to a well-known family and is now married and has her case in the hands of a lawyer.

AN UNCENSORED STORY OF LULE BURGAS

NOWADAYS a single correspondent can see only a fraction of a great land-battle, for the firing lines usually stretch over many miles, but if he happens to be lucky in getting a good view of the fighting he can grasp enough of the situation to make you appreciate the magnitude of the whole engagement. A London *Times* man, with the Turkish Fourth Army, was fortunate enough to be in such a position at Lule Burgas, where the Bulgarians won the victory that is generally considered as the turning-point in the Balkan War, and his word-picture of the gigantic struggle is one of the best news stories that have come from the front. His account of the retirement of Nazim Pasha's men before their retreat turned into a stampede is particularly interesting. The dispatch was not censored. We read:

It was just before 10 in the morning when I reached the point of vantage which gives a grand panorama of the whole of this portion of the great battle. The Bulgarian artillery had just opened fire and were bursting shrapnel all along the front. There seemed from the grouping of the bursts to be six batteries in action, tho the fire was dispersed and it looked as if the gunners were not sure of their targets. There had been a white frost during the night and a haze overhung all the crests till nearly midday. Torgut Shevket's Division, which was in our immediate front, was admirably disposed, with firing lines thrown out under every convenient cover on the slopes from the main position, but the Turks seemed to be weak in artillery. I could count only three batteries within range of my glasses, and these were all engaged in indirect fire.

Due south of Lule Burgas the railway passes the River Ergene by an iron bridge with several spans. On the north bank is a large village surrounded by plantations. The Bulgarians evidently made this village their salient to break through the left of the 12th Division. Little by little the crackle of small-bore rifle fire began to increase on this front until suddenly it was evident that the enemy were trying to turn this flank. A Turkish battery on the left of the line opened a rapid fire, while two battalions from the support moved out to join the battalion already responsible for this front. It was really a heavy attack, but even before the supporting troops had come up the Turkish infantry intrenched at the bridge-head had dealt with the invaders' first essay to establish themselves on the permanent way. I was much interested by the way the Turkish supports moved into position. Wave after wave, in loosely out-shaken lines, they worked with callous movement up to the position and then took cover to form firing lines. Men dropt here and there, but there was no checking and no confusion. It was a methodical facing of death.

The attempt to turn this flank, however, was but a side issue. Fearful things were happening on the direct front of the 12th Division. Here the Ottoman troops held an almost unending ridge of downland. About the center were twin tumuli, and the bulk of the Turkish artillery supports was grouped on the reverse of these mounds, while a division was pushed out on the slopes toward Lule Burgas. As far as I could see, but little spade work had been done, and the troops had to find such cover as the natural conditions of the position supplied. These troops had fought heavily all yesterday, and as the enemy had been pressing them since morning their casualties had been very heavy, and toward noon Torgut had need of reserves. Consequently company after company was pushed over the hill-brow to fill the gaps torn by the Bulgarian shrapnel and rifle fire. The Turkish brigades held their ground nobly, but the Bulgarian batteries had found the range and lasht them with salvos of sweeping shrapnel. They staved off, however, each attempt which the Bulgarian infantry made to steal ground. But dull and obstinate as they were, the Turks were becoming shaken, and shortly after noon the Pasha feared that the Bulgarian infantry might successfully be launched upon them, and the reserve and every spare unit which could be swept in by the field gendarmerie were massed behind the twin peaks, while the sweating gunners worked their pieces as rapidly as the subtle mechanism would support; nor were the answering pieces slow to join in the dreadful revelry, and the wicked shrapnel of the Bulgarians ground in upon the devoted Turkish infantry.

It was, however, clear that the Bulgarians on this front were too strong for any defense the Turks could make. As Abouk Pasha had already called up for general service the corps in support (17th Redif Division), there was nothing left for Torgut Shevket. Every available train was bringing up troops of sorts from Seidler. These were marching to the guns, but Otto-

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man troops do not march hot-foot; they work out their military destiny at a saunter.

At one o'clock in the afternoon Torgut had withdrawn his guns; thus dissipating the strength he had collected for a counter-stroke. It took about ten minutes to clear the guns, except those left in position, which held on stubbornly. Then the division began to fall back. The correspondent goes on to describe the retirement which had begun with Torgut's move:

It seemed as if the Bulgarian gunners had been expecting it; from under cover the Bulgarian guns opened on the concentrated Turks in a furious *rafale*. In all my long experience of the miserable scenes of war I have seen nothing finer than the retirement of the Turkish infantry. Just as the men sauntered into action so did they saunter out beneath this scathing punishment.

There was no mass formation in the retirement; it seemed as if suddenly the whole downland had become peopled with men in hundreds, but they were all shaken out in a wonderful extension, and seemed to care nothing for the rain of metal which swept down upon them—nor *pace* the gunners—could I see that the fearful halo-burst of shrapnel did any great or even considerable execution among these men, whose steps it could not even hasten. Slowly, deliberately, and with indomitable dignity the Turkish infantry retired, and we retired therewith. Already we were far from the line of communications whereby the story of their bravery could be transmitted. Nor had the infantry to retire far, for this country is just one long succession of admirable positions from Lule Burgas to Tchataldja. . . . . .

As we came up to the new position which the battle-worn troops were to hold, we met a cavalry brigade hastening up to support the long-suffering infantry. This was the best the commanding General could do for the Twelfth Division at the moment. It was the Constantinople Brigade, not looking quite so bright and burnished as it does for a *selamlik*, but still looking firm and determined to take the first real chance offered. I waved to several of our friends from Tokatlian's and the Pera Palace, and wished them *bonne chance* as they trotted by to the sound of guns. It did not look, however, as if their chance would be to-day, for the Bulgarian infantry must be as battle weary as are the Turks.

The journey from the front would deserve a description of its own. It is always pathetic to be behind an army while fighting, but rarely have I been so moved as by the groups of wounded painfully toiling on their way back to the railway line. Almost without intermission for nearly thirty miles we overtook these unfortunate victims of this struggle of nations. In some cases the wounded were lying down, in others they were in bullock-carts, and the agonies that these poor fellows suffered were readable in their lack-luster eyes, for to lie in bullock-carts over Turkish roads must be one unending agony for those unfortunates nursing their shattered limbs.

Hundreds were dragging their weary way on foot, and seemed to have had no food, and as there was not a single habitation by the roadside for nearly twenty miles, their

Do You Want a Good, Legitimate, Profitable and Timely Business, or to Add a New Money-Making Department to Your Present Store?

Do you want a profitable business of your own, or will you be satisfied forever with just a job; to go on building up another man's business with your brains and enthusiasm?

We will put in a good man's hands—or add to his store—a complete business: the *Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner* agency

You have said, a hundred times: "Why didn't I have the foresight to see the possibilities of this or that business while it was new—in the making—to get in right and make the big money myself!"

You see, in every periodical, good things, well advertised, and you know that their lucky agents can't exhaust this big American market for many years to come.

The electric suction cleaner business is today *new*; the surface has not been scratched, and there never was a business welcomed so enthusiastically — so justly—so meritoriously.

Every medical journal, every household magazine, every newspaper, every domestic science teacher is giving this business worldwide publicity because it brings healthier, cleaner and more economical conditions.

Every one knows that the dangers of dust are inseparable from present insanitary, unhealthy methods of cleaning.

It isn't a question of method, but of the right cleaner, and that depends on the speed and volume of air it moves.

The *Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner* handles more air and at a higher speed than any other machine of its size or weight.

It exceeds in efficiency many of the largest *built-in* types of electric suction cleaners.

Its full ⅛ H. P. motor gives it more strength than any other electric suction cleaner of a true portable type. Runs from any electric socket and takes only half as much current as a flatiron.

Its powerful air current picks up lint, string, sewing room cuttings, small bits of metal—even cloth 6 in. square—without injury to the machine.

Its long cord allows a 75 ft. circle of operation, so that it cleans an entire floor in the average home without changing the connection.

It can be easily carried up and down stairs by any woman who can do ordinary housework.

It is fitted with buffing, polishing and grinding appliances and, at a trifling extra cost, is fitted to run washing machines, bread mixers, and other modern household appliances.

The *Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner* does all these things better than other portable cleaners because its light, flexible hose is 1½ in. across, giving four times the tube size of the customary ¾ in. hose.

It's the Speed and Volume of Rushing Air that Count.

The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner exhausts a greater volume of air and at a higher speed than any other machine of its size and weight.

And the price is so much lower than any other electric suction cleaner that even approaches it in efficiency, that the average home can better afford to use it than the insanitary broom which never did *clean* in the true sense of the word.

It is easy sell. Every home, hotel, office or public building with electric current is a live prospect for the Bissell Motor Company's representative.

We want only one representative in each town or territory—either a man, or a store; carpet, furniture, hardware or department store. Music stores, sewing machine agents, and others employing solicitors are very successful with *Bissell Electric Suction Cleaners*.

But our representative must be as big as the proposition we offer; ready to make money for himself and fit to well represent us. Only a modest amount of capital is needed.

We will, on request, show our representative—by sending an expert from the home establishment—our best methods of selling electric suction cleaners and of training efficient salesmen.

This advertisement will bring many inquiries from every desirable point in the United States and Canada. Therefore, in writing, state fully the territory desired and your qualifications. These must warrant us in sending our business organizer to you.

In order that you may be satisfied as to our own full and complete responsibility, look in Dun or Bradstreet for either The F. Bissell Company or The Bissell Motor Company. If these are not available, ask any bank or express company.

But whatever you do, don't delay if you are in a position to take this representation. Write today. Others will want it. And the Christmas trade alone is a big thing.

THE BISSELL MOTOR CO.

226 Huron Street - - - - - Toledo, Ohio

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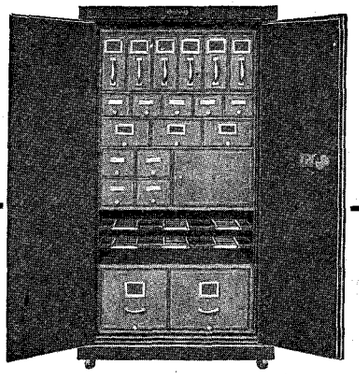

Approval *of the* Underwriters' Laboratories

is the goal towards which the manufacturers of all fire-resisting devices must ever strive.

THE SAFE-CABINET
(1913 MODEL)

has won this approval. It is included in the list of fire appliances examined and tested under the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

The Underwriters' label, reproduced below, appears on every SAFE-CABINET of the 1913 Model. It is evidence of the fact that every SAFE-CABINET of this Model has been inspected and has attained the same high standard as that which was tested and which secured their approval.

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC.
INSPECTED INSULATED CABINET No

No insulated cabinet or safe except THE SAFE-CABINET (1913 Model) carries this label.

Other interesting fire tests were referred to in October System. Booklet describing these in detail will be mailed on request.

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Dept. L-2 **Marietta, Ohio**

Agencies in most cities. If you do not find us listed in your telephone directory, write direct to the home office.

THE SAFE-CABINET IS USED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

FUR LINED OVERCOAT
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Black broadcloth outside. Lined throughout with finest Marmot Mink. Genuine Persian Lamb collar. Materials and workmanship the best. All sizes.

$35.00
Would retail for $75
You save all middlemen profits and
You Take No Risk

Coat sent on approval. Inspect fully and try on before paying. ***Write today*** stating size and enclosing only express charges and your coat will be sent at once.

E. ROBERTS
Suite 26, 160 West 119th Street, New York

only hope of cover and relief was from the supply columns and field hospitals halted on the forward march. The way was replete with both, but Turkish field hospitals consist mostly of bearer companies, and its transport carries no nourishment for the hundreds that must fall by the way in this desperate encounter.

Between the supply columns there were many units of the great mobilization which was taking place behind. It is a case of "straight from the bench and the plow" and from the last straight to the battle-field. Many of the conscripts looked as if they were handling their weapons and accouterments for the first time, but among the raw material was a percentage of old, hard-bitten soldiers whose gray beards and flashing eyes spoke of the racial dignity we have just witnessed on the battle-field.

Save for the savagery of man it has been a perfect day, and a great comforting sun sank to rest, first on a fiery bank of golden pink, then, as darkness filled the vault of heaven, in deep blood-red crimson, in fit harmony with the bloody scenes to which its light had given office throughout the livelong day.

A DEMOCRATIC DEMOCRAT

MRS. WILLIAM SULZER did not astonish her friends and acquaintances when she announced the other day that there would be corn beef and cabbage on the dining-table in the Governor's mansion at Albany most of the time during the next administration, and that the humblest of the Sulzers' many humble friends would be just as welcome there as the most distinguished people of the State. In the recent campaign some of Mr. Sulzer's political enemies accused him of masquerading as a champion of the "downtrod" when in reality he was a willing tool of an objectionable boss, but the voters upon whom he depended, and especially those of the East Side, where he has lived for many years, refused to believe the charges. Mr. Sulzer's career in Congress, we are told, has been very useful as well as picturesque, and his friends and admirers expect him to merit many additional honors during his term as Governor of the Empire State. A friendly writer tells us some interesting facts about him in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

There is scarcely a more picturesque personality in the arena of contemporary American politics than William Sulzer, the Democratic Governor-elect of New York. Philadelphia has more than an impersonal interest in his ascendency, for on January 7, 1908, he married Clara Rodelheim, of this city. By birth and antecedents, his range of sympathies is wide; his ancestry is Scotch, Irish, Dutch, German. A great many people think Sulzer is a Jew; he is not; he is a Presbyterian, and his father and grandfather were of that denomination. When he is addressing an East Side audience he forgets everything but the fact that their struggle was once his struggle; he has been poor and is nowhere near riches yet; he is a friend of the people, the workingman, the undertrodden classes. When he talks to the country dweller, he harks back to his birth and early experience on the farm near Elizabeth, N. J., and he

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grow with your library, they afford perfect protection for your books. Their unit construction affords opportunity for classifying your books according to topics and authors. Made in many styles and finishes. Write for catalog. Address Dept. V.

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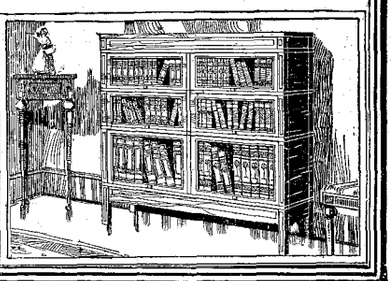

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Brighter than electricity or acetylene. Cheaper than kerosene. No dirt, grease nor odor. Over 200 styles.
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—One that will last ten years or more and be a continuous reminder of the giver, is
BISSELL'S
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Carpet Sweeper
The "Bissell" operates easily and silently, sweeps thoroughly and raises no dust. Every woman likes two sweepers, one for general sweeping and one for upstairs.
Sold by the best dealers everywhere. Prices $2.75 to $5.75. Write Dept. 38A for our booklet, "Easy, Economical, Sanitary Sweeping."
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Largest Exclusive Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World
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SWEEPER

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dwells with pathos on " the little red schoolhouse " at the cross-roads. All men stand on the same level with him, and the patent of nobility is character.

Sulzer used to be regarded, on all sides, as a freak and a joke. From the tall, thin, pyrotechnical figure of the impassioned Congressman, a dithyramb was always to be expected when any issue that arose could be construed as an assault upon popular liberty. Freedom shrieked in that spare, restless figure with the keen blue eyes, the Napoleonic lock with a charter to rove at large over his forehead, the singular likeness to Henry Clay when the great Pacificator was young. He was accused of bombast, and certain it was that the moment he scented an invasion of the people's privilege in any quarter he launched into an amazing oration. Oratory is the breath of his nostrils. The pose is the man. He confutes objections with what has been compared to an avalanche of speech. His opponent releases a verbal deluge upon himself. " Stormy petrel "—" firebrand "—" live wire "—any epithet of that genre fits Sulzer as he gyrates and brandishes and fulminates when roused to action.

Why did they make him Governor? Because he has made a success of Twenty-three years of the business of being in public life. The Speaker, at 30, of the New York Assembly, he enters presently upon his tenth term as Congressman. They stopt laughing at him in Washington, and finally made him chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has always had lots of work piled on his angular shoulders, and has liked it, and done it well. He is not satisfied yet. He means to be President one of these days. He is frankly climbing. In the mean time, before he goes to Albany at the New Year's beginning, he has five bills which he wants to put through at Washington. He desires to extend the principle of civil-service reform to include our representatives abroad; he would have the Government buy suitable quarters for these representatives; he wants to see an international prison-reform committee established; he would bring about an international conference to devise measures to prevent marine disasters; he seeks to have a distinct Department of Labor established and its head made a Cabinet member. In several of these proposals there is to be discerned the ruling passion for the promotion of the brotherhood of mankind, on which Sulzer has made his strongest appeal as a campaigner. For a regular Tammany man, he has a singular record of probity in his public career that has stood him in good stead as he fought his way onward and upward from the ranks and still remembered his humble origin and remained the friend of the raggedest and poorest of his East Side constituency.

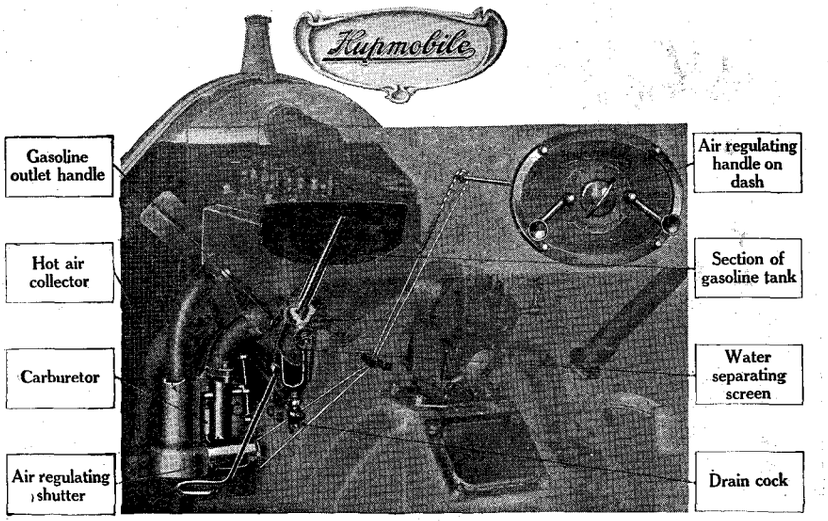
Ma's Way.—Little Lola, aged five, upon being shown her twin brothers that had arrived the night before, said:

" Well, I never saw such a woman as mamma is for hunting up bargains."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Wrong.—" Ma," said Ethelinda, " is my hat on straight? "

" Perfectly, my dear."

" Then it's wrong. It ought to be on one side of my head and down over my left eye."—*Washington Star.*



How this Self-Priming Device makes cold-weather starting easy

The Hupmobile gasoline system—pictured above and explained in the text—shows many distinctive features of motoring convenience that are well worth your notice.

Study especially the hot-air control and self-priming device.

By these you are enabled to start your motor in cold weather almost as easily as you do in summer.

This device, together with the direct fuel feed; the gasoline cleansing screen; the emergency supply; go to make a system as complete as engineering skill can accomplish.

We lay stress on it here because it is characteristic of the thoughtful and painstaking skill in designing that is evident in every detail of Hupmobile construction.

It is but one of many instances we can show you to justify our belief that the Hupmobile is, in its class, the best car in the world.

How the Automatic Primer Operates

Gasoline motors need a heavy charge of gasoline to start them in cold weather.

Generally this is obtained by flooding the carburetor. Or, when still more gasoline is needed, by injecting it directly into the cylinders through the relief cocks.

We have done away with both of these troublesome methods by supplying the Hupmobile carburetor with an automatic primer.

The air supply to the carburetor is controlled by a shutter, operated by a handle conveniently placed on the dash.

By turning this handle the quantity and temperature of the air passing through the carburetor can be regulated.

For starting in cold weather the air shutter is nearly closed and a mixture very "rich" in gasoline is drawn into the cylinders.

This comes from the carburetor nozzle as a very fine spray, making it easier for the spark to explode than in the car of ordinary priming with liquid gasoline.

All air passing into the carburetor at starting is drawn through the hot air collector and heated by the exhaust pipe, so that the engine gets under way almost as quickly and smoothly as under more favorable weather conditions.

Another advantage of the Hupmobile gasoline supply is the location of the tank under the dash shroud, so that gasoline is positively fed to the carburetor by gravity, whether on the level or hill.

On its way to the carburetor, the gasoline passes through a screen so fine that the water and dirt are separated from it.

Just below the screen is a valve, operated by the gasoline outlet handle, which can be set to keep one gallon of gasoline in reserve for an emergency.

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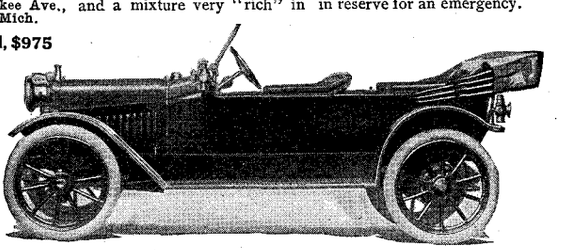
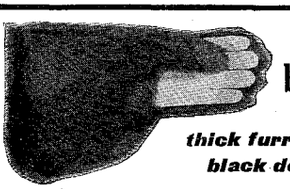
F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, mohair top with envelope, Jiffy curtains, quick detachable rims, rear shock absorber, gas headlights, Prest-o-lite tank, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse, sliding gears. Four-cylinder motor, 3¼-inch bore and 5½-inch stroke; wheelbase 106 inches; 32 x 3½-inch tires. Standard color, black. Trimming, black and nickel.

"32" Roadster	$975 f.o.b. Detroit
"32" Delivery	$950 f.o.b. Detroit
"20" H.P. Runabout	$750 f.o.b. Detroit

All models fully equipped





$5.00 by mail, ***Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins***

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. For comfort, appearance and durability you cannot find their equal for the price. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

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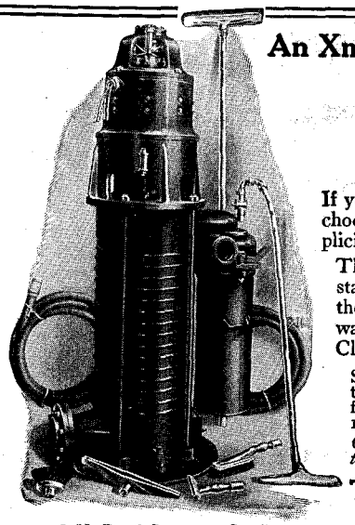

3 H. P. 1-Sweeper Outfit

An Xmas present that will abolish wife's house-cleaning cares

SPENCER TURBINE VACUUM CLEANER

If you have planned a Vacuum Cleaner for your home, choose the one that has best proven its efficiency, simplicity and durability.

The largest and most important Vacuum Cleaning installation ever contracted for—nineteen machines for the General Hospital Buildings, Cincinnati, Ohio—was recently awarded on merit to Spencer Turbine Cleaners.

Spencer Turbines in the basement have pipes running up through the building to each floor, with hose attachment for cleaning. Machines are made in 12 sizes, from ½ H.P., 1-Sweeper, to 40 H.P., 16-Sweeper capacity.

On request a Free Catalog and List of more than one thousand installations will be furnished as references.

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Branch Offices or Selling Agencies in all Principal Cities.

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Cresco Grits and Barley Crystals BREAKFAST AND DESSERT CEREAL FOODS

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Delicious foods for sick or well. Ask your physician. Leading Grocers. For book or sample, write

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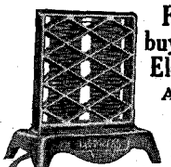

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"Better try some stranger."—*Houston Post.*

Safer.—BAKER—"In five years you won't see a horse on the street."

WAYBURN—"Yes; they would be safer on the sidewalks."—*The Causeur.*

Wise Willie.—UNCLE JOHN—"Willie, if you could have your way, who would you rather be than anybody else?"

SMALL WILLIE—"Just me—if I could always have my way."—*Chicago News.*

Pious.—"Please, mum, the new neighbors want to know if you'll lend them the lawn-mower to-day."

"What! Lend them the lawn-mower on the Sabbath! Tell them, Jane, we haven't one."—*London Tatler.*

For Rehash.—JACK—"Now that your engagement is broken, are you going to make Blanche send back your letters?"

HARRY—"You bet I am. I worked hard thinking out those letters. They're worth using again."—*Boston Transcript.*

Inadvisable.—"Don't you think woman's education should be equal to man's?" asked the suffragette.

"A woman naturally knows more than a man does," replied Mr. Growcher. "If she goes on studying public questions, she'll know only as much."—*Washington Star.*

The Peacemaker.—VILLAGE GROCER—"What are you running for, sonny?"

BOY—"I'm tryin' to keep two fellers from fightin'."

VILLAGE GROCER—"Who are the fellows?"

BOY—"Bill Perkins and me!"—*Puck.*

Pal Revealed.—The manufacturer threw a belligerent chest.

"Arrest 'em," he said. "If I had my way I'd arrest every blighted labor agitator in the United States."

A gaunt figure with a skull in place of the head rose exultantly.

"Then arrest me," it cackled, capering. "I am the original stirrer up of those who do hard labor. I am the ancient breeder of discontent, the father of anarchists, the agitator of agitators. Arrest me."

"But who are you?"

"I am Hunger."

"Tut, tut!" said the manufacturer pleasantly. "Why should I arrest my best and chiefest Labor Agent."—*Life.*

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Earthly Punishment.—The way of the transgressor is well written up.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Defending Her.—"Papa, mamma says that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Well, she shouldn't blame herself, dear, it isn't her fault."—*Houston Post.*

Muddled.—The lecturer arose and said impressively: "Every time I see a young man coming out of a saloon, I want to go right up to that young man and say, 'Turn right around, young man; you're going the wrong way.'"—*New York Mail.*

"Getting By" With It.—Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of the McGill University about which a reporter wrote:

"His lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek, without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism."

"Good heavens!" remarked Sir Hector Langevin to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, "how did the reporter know that!"

"I told him," was the Conservative statesman's answer.

"But you don't know Greek."

"True; but I know a little about politics."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 17.—A Constantinople dispatch claims the Bulgars are repulsed at Tchatalja.

November 18.—The Serbs take the city of Monastir, says a Belgrade dispatch.

November 20.—Fighting is suspended until a proposed armistice between the allies and Turkey can be discust.

An heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary is born at Reichenau, near Vienna. He is the son of the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and the Archduchess Sita, and is second in line.

November 21.—The Turkish Government rejects the armistice proposal and fighting is resumed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian Imperial Crown Prince is afflicted with tuberculosis of the hip joint and hemophelia, with little hope of recovery.

Domestic

November 15.—President-elect Wilson announces that he will call an extra session of Congress for April 15 next, to revise the tariff laws and enact any other legislation that may be deemed urgent.

November 16.—Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, sends a regiment of militia, recalled on November 7, back to the Kanawha coal-field and proclaims martial law.

November 18.—The United States Supreme Court decides the "Bath-tub Trust" is a monopoly in restraint of trade, and orders its dissolution.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rules that commerce between the United States, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico is subject to its regulatory power.

President-elect Wilson sails for Bermuda for a month's vacation.

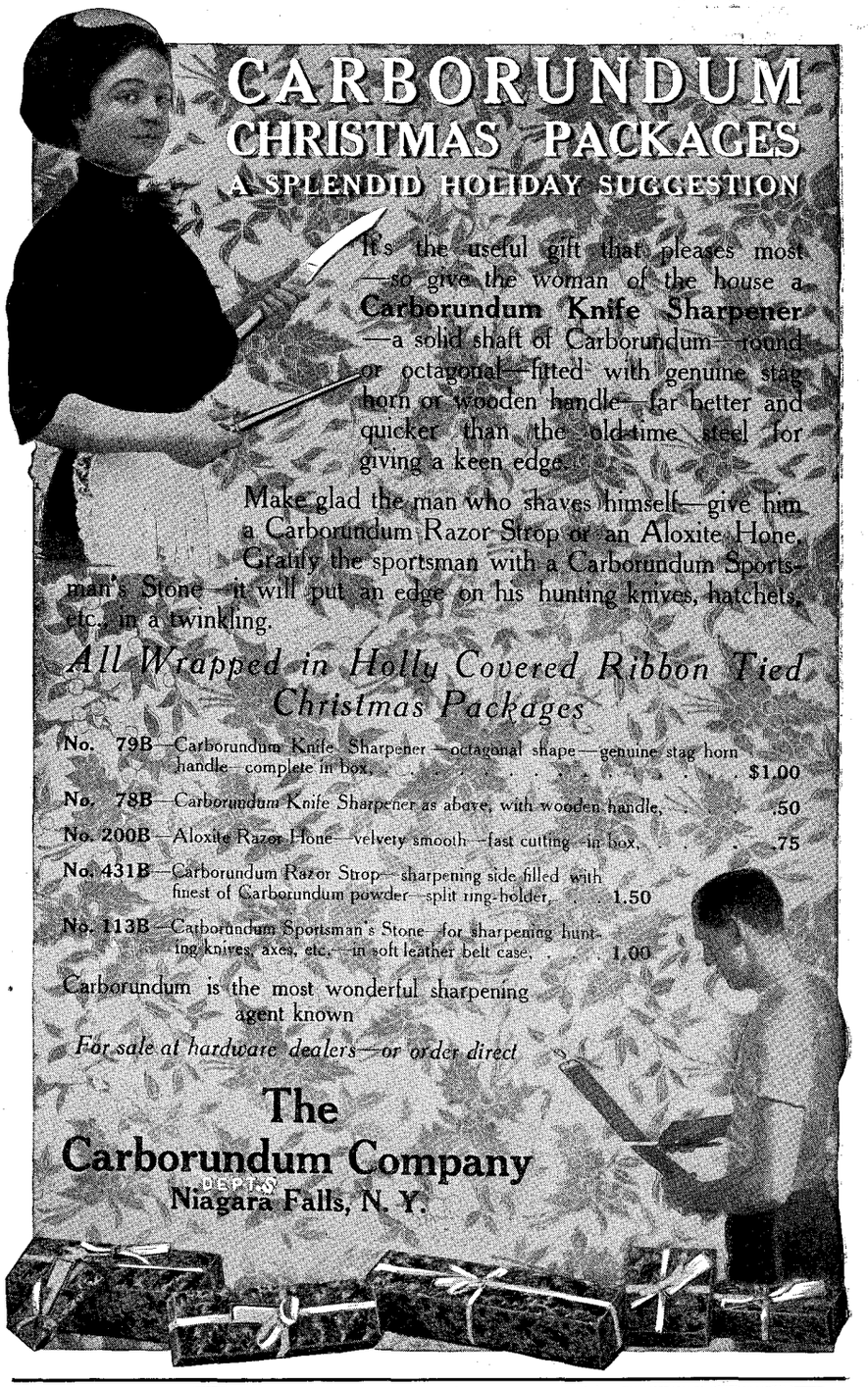
November 19.—Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and Frank Cirofici are found guilty of first-degree murder in connection with the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, in New York last summer.

John Schrank, who attempted to assassinate Col. Roosevelt at Milwaukee, is pronounced insane by an official board of alienists.

Eight trainmen are killed in a head-on collision of passenger-trains on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad near Norlina, N. C.

November 20.—J. P. Morgan gives to the Library of Congress a complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

November 21.—It is announced that a pension of $25,000 a year for future ex-Presidents of the United States and the widows of ex-Presidents has been established by Andrew Carnegie, to be paid "as long as these remain unprovided for by the nation."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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

STOCKS AND BONDS IN SMALL LOTS —THE NEW MOVEMENT

NOTE has several times been made in these columns of the steady and large increase in stock and bond investments by persons of small means. In the case of stock, these investors have purchased what are known as "odd lots," that is, lots in amounts of less than one hundred shares; the investment might be made for 50, 20, 10, or even 5 shares. With bonds, the small investments have been in what are known as "baby bonds," that is, bonds in amounts of less than $1,000, the more familiar issues being for $500 and $100. It is believed that a very considerable part of this new business for Wall Street has come through orders sent by mail.

One of the largest "odd lot" houses on the New York Stock Exchange is quoted by *The Wall Street Journal* as having recently said that the purchase of odd lots of stock in October this year "exceeded the investment business of the same character for many previous months." This authority (and there could be no better) further said:

"We never allow ourselves to be short a single share in the industrial preferred stocks, and the appetite for them seems to be growing all the time. The railroads also are encouraging the people along their lines to invest in their securities, regarding this as the greatest safeguard against unfair and discriminatory legislation by the different states. All corporations are doing their utmost to encourage a wide diffusion in the ownership of their shares; and the bulk of the business is being done for investors out of town. Orders are coming in from all over the United States, and not merely the larger cities, but also the small places and country districts.

"From my position as chairman of the Clearing House Committee, I was at one time able to analyze the nature of one day's sales. The brokers' books were shown to me with the utmost freedom. I found that 52 per cent. of the business was actual purchases for investment. The orders came from half a hundred cities, even including places so far away as Havana and Vienna. The rest of the business was well margined, and was in no case of that weakly margined character which was a standing source of danger even ten years ago.

"Stock Exchange business has entirely changed, and the few houses which trade in purely speculative issues on a narrow margin are either becoming extinct, or are changing the character of their business for the better. One of the most active brokerage houses of the Street declares that it has not sold out a single customer in years. The reform from the inside in Wall Street is of the most encouraging character."

Franklin Escher, the editor of *Investments*, contributed to *Harper's Weekly*, for November 16, an illuminating article on the growth of small bond issues and the important effects it has already brought about. While he believes there has been some exaggeration in statements previously made as to the extent to which the movement has thus far gone, a glance at the corporations which now actually issue baby bonds "shows pretty clearly the headway made." Among these corporations he names eight well-known railway systems, four of them being among the very largest in the country. He also names industrial corporations that are among the best known.

The inference he draws is that the policy of issuing baby bonds "is not a mere catchpenny effort on the part of one or two companies, but a very definite and settled policy on the part of a large number of the biggest and strongest corporations in the country." There is no question whatever as to the small bond "having come to stay." In the history of all economic development it is found that in every civilized country, large scale business eventually has had to take into account the small investor. We, in this country, now have simply come to a point that was long since reached in Europe. Our corporations have realized that in the small investor they may find "a vast and hitherto almost untapped reservoir of capital." They see also that it is extremely good policy "to have their securities as widely distributed as possible." Mr. Escher believes the last consideration has been with corporations the most compelling. This is mainly the case because wide distribution offers a means of checking public criticism of themselves. Once a man becomes the owner of corporation securities, even an odd lot of stock, or a baby bond, he develops a tendency toward conservatism. Other interesting points in Mr. Escher's article are the following:

"Particularly convenient are these bonds of small denomination for the investment of moderate savings. Take the case of a man who finds that his income runs $100 a month above his expenditures. He can take that $100, of course, and bank it, and at the end of ten months buy a $1,000 bond with it. But with the money lying there subject to check, it is anything but improbable that the end of the ten months will find the balance considerably *below* the required $1,000. There are so many uses to which ready money can be put! But with each month's surplus safely stowed away in a baby bond it is different. If the pianola has got to be bought or the house painted, it is possible, of course, to convert the bonds bought into cash with not a great deal more trouble than it is to draw a check, but the average man will hesitate about doing that. The securities once bought and locked up in his box, he will think twice about taking them out and disposing of them. Between money in the bank and money locked up in bonds he is apt to make a distinction. One is working capital, the other principal. And most people don't like to spend their principal.

"The second great advantage is the higher rate of interest obtainable from this form of investment. It is a question, let us say, between putting $800 into the bank or into small bonds. What is the highest rate of interest that any conservative bank will allow on such a deposit, withdrawable without notice? Very considerably less than the rate of interest to be had from bonds of unimpeachable security. Confine yourself, if you will, to the very best bonds on the list, and yet the yield is decidedly more than the rate of interest any conservatively managed bank can possibly offer.

"Where the alternative is the placing of the money in a savings-bank, the same thing holds true. Besides which, in the case of most savings-bank deposits, interest does not begin as soon as the money is put in, nor can the money be withdrawn without notice. It is only during times of stress, as a rule, that this latter provision is enforced,

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but those are exactly the times when the depositor wants his money. During the worst of the panic five years ago there was never a moment when the holder of high-class bonds found it impossible to realize on them.

"The difference in the rate of interest isn't so very great, it is true, especially when applied to amounts of money that are moderate, but on the part of most people there is a feeling that they have worked hard for their money and that they want their money to work hard for them. Suppose that the difference in the rate of income from $800 deposited in a bank and $800 invested in gilt-edged bonds of small denomination is only 2 per cent. Even that, in the course of a year, means $16 additional income.

"The third advantage is that bonds of small denomination allow the investor to put into practice that cardinal investment principle, diversity. To the man of means it may seem strange that any one having, say, only $1,000 to put into securities should be anxious to divide up his investment into parts; but where the thousand dollars measures the extent of the principal it is just as important as tho ten times or a hundred times as much money were involved. In connection with investment matters the old saying about the inadvisability of putting all one's eggs in one basket is worked to death, but it applies none the less well. And that is exactly what bonds of small denomination make it possible for the man of moderate means to avoid. Where each security purchased requires the investment of a thousand dollars, there is not much of a chance for diversity. But with hundred-dollar bonds, it is different. Purchasing them in a discriminating way, the man with only a few hundred dollars can do his investing in just as scientific a manner as any large capitalist. He can, for instance, split up a five-hundred-dollar investment between high-grade rails, public utilities, and high-interest-bearing industrials, in exactly the same way as a $500,000 fund might be split up.

"As to the market in baby bonds, it may be said that while it is not as broad as it will be when the movement toward issuing bonds of this sort has run further, in all the good issues it is already broad enough for all intents and purposes. The main trouble, as a matter of fact, is that the demand for hundred-dollar bonds is so much greater than the supply that in buying them it is frequently necessary to pay a price higher than that at which the thousand-dollar pieces are being offered. But that, of course, is offset by the fact that when it comes to selling, the same conditions obtain."

A Wall Street house whose specialty is odd lots, has reprinted, for distribution among its customers and others, an article on the subject of bonds for the small investor that was contributed by B. C. Forbes to *Hearst's Magazine*. Mr. Forbes attributes the issue of baby bonds in this country to the influence of France, where it has long been possible to purchase a bond in denominations as low as $20, whereas in this country the lowest regular denomination, until recently, was $1,000. Mr. Forbes notes that this movement has had a singular development in Great Britain, where the world's premier security, British consuls, may now be had in denominations of $100 and even $25. British consuls have declined alarmingly in late years, not because of any loss in credit by the nation, but in consequence of economic conditions, such as the world's great demand for capital, the need for larger incomes, and the facility with which larger incomes may be

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For example, the securities of a jewelry company would not be a highly desirable investment, as jewelry has no market during periods of financial stringency. The earnings of a staple grocery company would be very little affected, as food is a *daily necessity* in bad times as well as in good.

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No. 2. 78% of total fund
No. 3. 65% of total fund

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obtained through other safe investments. Mr. Forbes believes that the step taken in Great Britain had for one of its motives a desire to restore consuls to their old-time place as the leading security of the world.

Mr. Forbes for several years has collected statistics showing the number of stockholders in railway and industrial corporations and has ascertained that a certain number of companies, having a total capitalization of $11,000,000,000, are owned by about 1,000,000 stockholders. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone has 73,000 stockholders and the two Harriman Pacific lines have 37,000. The largest list is supplied by the Steel Trust, which has 172,500. If a multitude of miscellaneous corporations including banks and other financial institutions were included in a grand total, Mr. Forbes believes the returns would justify the statement that the stockholders in all such institutions now number 4,000,000. These figures include stockholders only, no reckoning being made of bondholders. How many bondholders exist there is no means of ascertaining. Their number, however, has greatly increased since the introduction of $500 and $100 bonds and he believes the baby bond business is "only in its infancy."

Baby bonds are of exactly the same strength and safety as $1,000 bonds. The best are as safe as savings-bank investments and give somewhat higher returns, say about 4½ per cent., as against 3½ per cent. (or sometimes 4 per cent.), from savings-banks, which is a difference of about 30 per cent, or the same as an advance in a man's wages from $3.50 to $4.50 a day. Bonds also enable a purchaser to place his eggs in more than one basket, there being no lack of diversity in the list of such bonds. Following is a statement printed with Mr. Forbes' article, showing how one may invest $500 or $2,500 in bonds, with the interest rates, approximate prices, and the yields on the investments:

$500 Bonds Description	Interest	Price about	Yield about
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj.	4%	91	4.40%
Sou. Pac. 1st and ref.	4%	95½	4.25%
Stand. Gas & Elec conv.	6%	101	5.89%
Liggett & Myers deb.	5%	99	5.06%
U. S. Steel coll. tr. s. f.	5%	103	4.84%
Average			4.89%

$500 Bonds Description	Price and Interest	Yield
A., T. & S. F. gen. mtge. 4's, 1995 (c)	98¾	4.05%
B. & O. 1st mtge. 4's, 1948 (c)	98½	4.10%
Penna. R. R. Co. conv. 3½'s, 1915 (c)	97⅝	4.30%
S. P. San. Fran. Ter. 1st 4's, 1950 (c)	91½	4.47%
U. P. 1st and land grant 4's, 1947 (c)	101	3.95%
Average		4.17%

$500 Bonds Description	Price and Interest	Yield
Erie 1st con. 4's, prior 1996 (r)	90	4.50%
M., K. & T. 2d 4's, 1990 (c)	82	4.95%
Mich. St. Tel. 1st 5's, 1924 (c)	100⅝	5.00%
Third Av. Ry. 1st and ref. 4's, 1960 (c)	83¼	4.90%
U. S. Steel s. f. 5's, 1963 (r)	103	4.85%
Average		4.84%

IRVING FISHER'S PLAN FOR THE GOLD DOLLAR

Considerable attention was drawn a month ago to the proposal of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, to increase the weight of the gold dollar, and by this means do something to relieve the pressure produced by the high cost of living. The proposal was made at a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Boston. It meant in reality a restoration of the ancient custom of a signiorage on gold coinage, there being at present no signiorage. Among the notable comments on the plan of an unfavorable character was one printed in *The Financial Chronicle*, a part of which was reproduced in these columns a month ago. Prof. Fisher contends that this article "was written without the editor having read the complete statement of the plan," and that an overwhelming majority of the journals and individuals who have really seen the plan before commenting on it "approve it thoroughly." Among those who have indorsed it he names President Hadley of Yale, Roger Babson, and Lieutenant-Governor Luce, of Massachusetts. Mr. Babson declares that the only critics of this plan "are those who misunderstand it and assume that Professor Fisher believes the increased production of gold is the only problem involved in the cost of living." Mr. Babson knows that Professor Fisher as well as himself realizes that a change in the weight of the gold dollar "would not make more wheat grow on the plains of Kansas," the fundamental cause of the rise in prices being "the relation of supply and demand."

MR. CARNEGIE'S PERSONAL TAXES

Much newspaper comment was aroused early in November when Andrew Carnegie appeared before the Tax Commissioner of New York and swore off the personal taxes he had for years been paying on $10,000,000. He had recently paid the State tax on his $300,000,000 of bonds and had had them stamped and by this act became exempt from further personal taxes on these bonds and so saved himself $185,000 a year. So much comment was aroused by his action, that he issued a statement in which he said it had been the policy of New York, in common with many other cities, for years to tax bonds at a rate which amounted to about one-half the income an owner derived from them; that is, they were taxed about 2 per cent., while the owner had an income of only 4 per cent. from them, or in some cases 5 per cent. As this tax was collected every year instead of being a tax in the proper sense of the word, it was "confiscation." In such circumstances assessors "could never for more than one year successfully assess the holder for more than a small percentage of bonds, which they might suppose he owned." This statement says further:

"Mr. Carnegie at first was assessed as owner of only five millions and Mr. Rockefeller upon only two millions, which both millionaires paid for several years until two years ago, when the assessors doubled these amounts, announcing through the press that they intended, if possible, to force payment of the new tax of ½ per cent. Hundreds of millions of bonds escaped taxation under the old law, because only a few holders are actually taxed and then only upon a fraction of their bonds. Had they been taxed upon the whole amount of bonds owned, nearly one-third or half of all their income from their bonds, as we have seen, would have been confiscated each year.

"This unwise law drove many of the wealthy people to take up residence outside the city limits where the confiscatory tax was rarely levied. Hundreds of millions of bonds thus escaped all taxation. Mr. Carnegie's legal adviser informed him of a simple plan for escaping payment of this heavy tax, but Mr. Carnegie declined to take advantage of it and paid regularly all that the city demanded.

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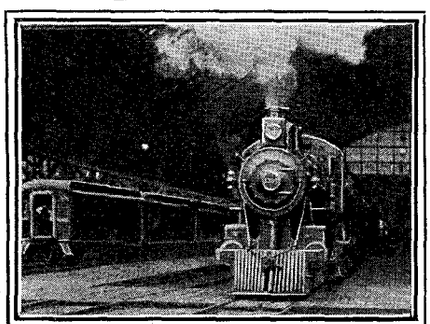

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"The law does not require owners of bonds to report their bond holdings. It simply places them at the mercy of the Tax Commissioners, who guess who are likely to have bonds. So little did this exorbitant special tax yield and so enormous was the amount of bonds which escaped all taxation that Tax Commissioner Purdy, over ten years ago, advocated the recording tax for New York State bonds, which was enacted in 1906, and at the same time the similar tax on foreign bonds, which became a law in 1911. This method of taxation has worked so well that it has already been imitated by several other States. Many citizens, Mr. Carnegie among the number, have obeyed the new law and paid the bond tax in full.

"It is believed that New York City already benefits by a much greater revenue from this change than it before enjoyed from the old mode of attempting virtual confiscation to the extent of nearly one-half or one-third the revenue of only a small portion of the bonds held by a few. Every year the list of names assessed for paying the heavy bond tax of nearly one-half their revenue was published throughout the country. Most of the newspapers commented upon the ridiculously small number of millionaire holders of these bonds and the small amount of tax collected, being ignorant of the fact that many of these millionaires were legally non-residents or owed large business debts which could be offset, or really owned stocks instead of bonds, or bonds on which the recording tax had been paid. They were not required to make any statement unless assessed.

"The city authorities imposed an assessment year after year, increasing it as they thought the parties would or would not yield the amount exacted. All citizens are now free under the recent law or under the mortgage recording tax law to pay the tax upon all their bonds or one-half of 1 per cent. upon the principal, making affidavit as to the amount of bonds owned.

"Hence the speedy discontinuance of the confiscatory tax may soon be expected and New York City thus be relieved from loss entailed upon her by persisting in the attempt to extort from a very few holders each year nearly one-half of the total bond revenue upon 4 per cent. bonds and of more than a third of the total revenue of 5 per cent. bonds—a foolish policy which has resulted in owners of bonds escaping this confiscatory tax in large measure altogether by residence outside New York and other devices."

HIGHER STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS

It is now estimated that since the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Company on December 15, 1911, shareholders in the various companies into which the trust was divided have received in dividends somewhat more than 53 per cent., whereas in former years the highest amount ever received was 48, and that sum in a single year only, the rate for more recent years having been 40 per cent. The New York *Times* says in detail:

"It was in 1900 and 1901 that the high-water mark of 48 per cent. was reached.

"In 1902 the four disbursements totaled 45 per cent.; in the year following, 44 per cent., and in 1904, 36 per cent. In six of the seven years immediately prior to the dissolution the trust distributed in round numbers $40,000,000 a year among its stockholders.

"The 52 per cent. paid so far has been made up by 26 of 34 companies, which with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey formed the old Standard Oil Trust.

"No cash dividends have been declared

The Investment Banker's Obligation to his Clients

The following is quoted from N. W. Halsey & Co.'s copyrighted booklet, "Service to Bond Buyers," which will be sent gratis upon request:

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The responsibilities of the banker in dealing in Corporation bonds are particularly heavy. As the banker usually buys an entire issue, the bonds are held exclusively by his own clients, and he must not only be convinced that the bonds are safe, but he must make a market for them as well, in order that his clients may borrow on them or convert them into cash, if they find it necessary to do so.

The best evidence any bond organization can offer as to the scope and quality of its service is its record during the years it has been in business."

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of to-day lives at a time when the great business field offers liberal compensation to men who think clearly, act wisely and appreciate the value of frugality. This is an age of prudent economy in the administration of business, when men of experience know that every dollar extravagantly spent represents a dollar of wasted profit. It is never too early or too late for any man to begin to cultivate the habit of wise economy. Economy leads to saving and conservative investment—both factors of large importance in placing a man in a position to take full advantage of his best opportunities.

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so far by the Atlantic Refining Company, the Borne-Scrymser Company, Colonial Oil Company, Union Tank Line Company, the Washington Oil Company, Waters-Pierce Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, or Swan & Finch. Well informed people believe that all or most of these companies will shortly begin the payment of dividends as is indicated in the prevailing quotations for their shares. The Atlantic Refining Company, par value $100 a share, is quoted around $600; the Standard Oil of Kentucky, par value $100, at close to $400, and Waters-Pierce, with a par value of $100, at between $1,400 and $1,600 a share. Union Tank Line is quoted below par, but all of the others are selling well above their nominal value.

Below is given a list of the members of the Standard Oil family which have paid dividends so far this year, with the cash disbursement a share, and the total amount in round numbers paid out by the several companies:

Company	Dividends per Share	Amount Paid
Buckeye Pipe	$20.00	$4,000,000
Chesebrough	40.00	200,000
Continental	70.00	210,000
Crescent Pipe	6.00	360,000
Cumberland Pipe	6.00	60,000
Eureka Pipe	30.00	1,500,000
Galena Signal pfd	8.00	160,000
Galena Signal com	12.00	960,000
Indiana Pipe	10.00	1,000,000
National Transit	2.25	1,300,000
New York Transit	30.00	1,500,000
Northern Pipe	5.00	200,000
Ohio Oil	3.75	2,250,000
Prairie Oil & Gas	25.00	4,500,000
Southern Pipe	28.00	2,800,000
South Penn. Oil	30.00	750,000
S. W. Penn. Pipe	15.00	525,000
Standard Oil of Colorado	2.50	1,125,000
Standard Oil of Indiana	13.00	3,900,000
Standard Oil of Kansas	5.00	50,000
Standard Oil of Nebraska	20.00	160,000
Standard Oil of New York	26.00	3,900,000
Standard Oil of Ohio	5.00	175,000
Vacuum Oil	6.00	900,000
Standard Oil of New Jersey	20.00	19,667,000
Solar Refining	20.00	100,000
Total		$52,252,000

"A number of the subsidiaries in addition to the eight which have so far paid no dividends began dividends late in the year, and hence do not figure in this total except for part of the twelvemonth. One of the companies, the Standard Oil Company of California, has announced its first dividend, amounting to $2.50 a share.

"If the rate of dividends established by the several companies this year is maintained, the aggregate dividends on the stocks formerly included in the Standard Oil Trust will amount this coming year to a still higher figure than the 52 per cent. declared since dissolution. This fact explains the enormous increase during the past year in the market value of the stocks which made up the Standard Oil Trust before the Supreme Court adjudged it guilty of violating the antitrust law."

Stock dividends and rights have also been distributed by five of the subsidiary companies as follows:

	Value per Share	Total Value
Standard Oil Indiana 2900% stock div.	$212	$61,480,000
Standard Oil Nebraska 33⅓% stock div.	200	666,667
Standard Oil California rts. subs. 80% par	50	12,500,000
Swan & Finch rts. subs. 400% par	100	100,000
Vacuum Oil rts. subs. 500% par	50	1,250,000
Total		$75,996,667

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS IMPROVE THEIR CONDITIONS

It appears from statistics recently made accessible that many prominent industrial corporations have increased their financial position notably during the past ten years. Twenty-three leading companies are named by *The Wall Street Journal* as having in-

When Did You Make Your Investments?

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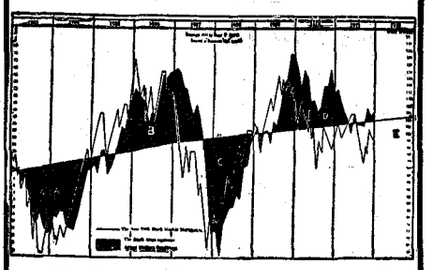

Babson Composite Plot

the dates of your investments during the past ten years. Frankly, have you always bought at the most favorable time when fundamental conditions were just right to give you the lowest price and the highest yield?

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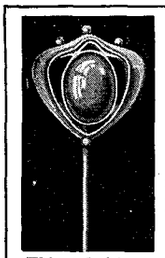

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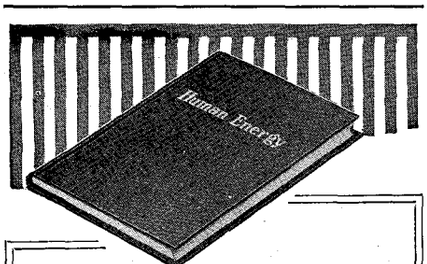

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creased their working capital about 90 per cent. This result has been brought about chiefly by a policy of conserving surplus earnings. Millions of dollars from earnings have in these years been expended by these companies on new construction. The result is that, not only have the companies increased their working capital handsomely but the percentage of working capital to total capitalization is much higher now than it was ten years ago. While it remains true that many industrial companies originally were floated with capital that represented a considerable volume of water, very few of the best known companies have failed to "make earnest efforts to squeeze this water out and place themselves in the strongest possible financial position." For twenty-three companies named by *The Journal*, the percentage of working capital to total capitalization now averages 26.1 per cent., whereas ten years ago the average was only 18.8 per cent., so that one-quarter of the total capitalization exists in the form of net assets. Following is a table that shows the working capital of 23 companies in 1912 and 1902, with the percentage the working capital bears to the total of capitalization for those years:

	— Working Capital — 1912	1902	*1912	*1902
Am. Agri. Ch....	$26,716,935	$9,774,432	47.7	24.4
Am. Can.....	10,649,695	7,728,476	12.9	9.3
Am. Car & Fdy..	18,444,044	7,552,368	30.7	12.6
Am. Cot. Oil....	11,576,025	4,648,943	28.6	13.9
Am. Hide & Lea.	8,879,012	7,436,459	29.2	22.7
Am. Loco.....	14,232,913	4,998,916	23.3	9.7
Am. Sugar.....	44,001,494	24,747,315	48.9	28.0
Am. Woolen....	26,654,951	11,602,157	44.4	23.3
Am. Writ. Pap...	4,945,165	4,074,627	12.7	9.9
Col. Fuel & Iron.	11,748,740	4,378,171	20.5	10.6
General Chem...	5,254,100	2,603,334	24.1	15.5
General Elec....	†60,098,757	22,947,241	75.0	90.7
Internat. Paper..	7,383,314	6,011,007	13.1	11.3
Nat'l Biscuit....	11,358,127	8,024,105	21.0	14.7
Nat'l En. & St...	4,844,141	4,956,581	17.5	19.0
Nat'l Lead.....	11,231,830	6,401,376	24.9	21.8
Pr. Steel Car....	3,317,548	5,720,201	13.2	18.9
Rep. Iron & Steel	12,510,213	4,105,413	17.8	8.9
Sloss-Sheffield...	1,520,937	1,112,856	7.3	6.1
U. S. C. I. P.....	4,142,298	2,779,946	15.5	10.7
U. S. Rubber....	20,400,849	9,414,014	21.7	18.1
U. S. Steel.....	225,190,462	165,007,905	15.1	11.9
Va.-Caro. Ch....	22,082,020	8,136,942	35.5	20.3

* Per cent. of working capital to total capitalization in 1902 and 1912.

† General Electric has recently issued $10,000,000 additional bonds, which will be used to further augment its working capital.

In addition to increasing their working capital, many of the above companies have expended millions out of earnings for new construction and plant betterments. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, in the past ten years has spent out of earnings over $170,000,000 for new construction alone.

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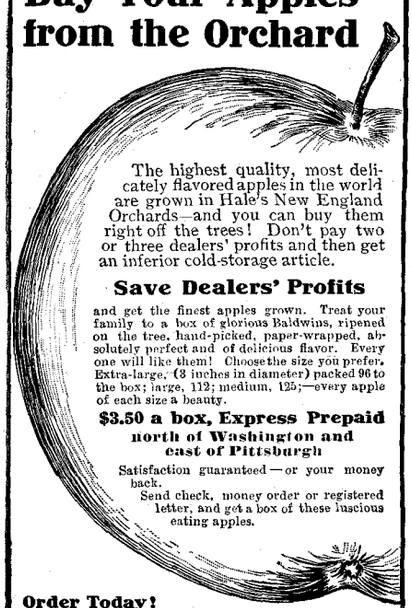

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same journal as without a superior in the legislation of any state affecting fraudulent securities. It believes that the Investment Bankers should now band themselves together, in order to bring about greater stability in investments and promote better legislation. They should look to Kansas for guidance in such good work. The movement already initiated by the Investment Bankers will help to bring about lasting benefits for future generations. Should their association succeed "in diverting the greater part of the surplus capital now lost through reckless speculation and deliberately dishonest schemes," they will have created "an annual fund for constructive investments which alone will beget a harvest annually, so that there will be on hand each year a greater fund for the absorption of safe securities."

"THE PERILS OF PROSPERITY"

Bradstreet's notes that activity in general business continues "unabated." Practically all the avenues of trade are busy. The weeks that have elasped since the election have apparently witnessed "an increased rather than a decreased volume of business." Buying for next spring has already expanded; railway operations are as active as in previous weeks; railway tonnage is still large; supplies of goods are not overplentiful anywhere; collections are improving; debts are being liquidated; retail trade is enlarging and, except in a few lines of textiles, where tariff talk is in evidence, optimism is "as notable as ever."

Along with these reports comes *The Bankers' Magazine* for November with a double-leaded article, pointing out "the perils of prosperity." The pitfalls incident to prosperity are dangerous, it says, not only for individuals but for nations. What is commonly meant by prosperity "is nothing more than an economic debauch, to be shunned as any other debilitating forms of excess." With a $9,000,000,000 farm crop now harvested and the outlook generally of the brightest, there may be, as there usually is, "a tendency for business to take the bit and rush ahead rather more rapidly than is consistent with safety." The writer therefore believes it can not be an unmixt evil to have hanging over general conditions an uncertainty about the tariff. While most persons agree that the tariff needs revising, the feeling, even tho it were unanimous and favorable to radical reductions, "would not deprive the impending changes of harmful possibilities while in the making," but it is just this condition which may act as a restraint on business, which otherwise might plunge forward at too rapid a pace.

SMALLER RETURNS FOR RAILWAY CAPITAL

It has often been pointed out, as an argument for higher transportation rates, that in all the recent rise in prices there has been no increase in rates for transportation. Practically for years there has been no advance, and in consequence earnings have suffered severely. *Investments* prints a table showing the percentages of gross and net earnings for prominent systems to outstanding capitalization for the three years 1905, 1909, and 1912. From this table it may be seen that "the average percentages have undergone notable declines while the gross has increased." Capitalization has

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increased even more rapidly than gross. This increase, it is to be remembered, "represents for the most part invested value." Hence it is only fair that the roads "should earn as much on the money invested now as in the past":

	Gross			Net		
	1905	1909	1912	1905	1909	1912
Atchison	14.8	17.3	17.1	4.8	6.7	5.8
St. Paul	21.7	17.2	14.6	8.3	5.6	3.6
Northwest	22.9	22.5	20.3	8.1	8.1	5.7
Great North	12.1	17.4	18.6	6.1	5.2	6.1
Illinois Cent	20.08	17.2	17.0	6.6	4.8	3.3
N. Y. Central	23.7	20.5	19.9	7.07	6.4	*5.6
New Haven	28.9	16.1	*15.7	8.4	5.4	5.5
Penn	26.8	21.9	*21.9	8.1	5.9	*5.2
Southern	14.08	12.4	11.8	4.2	3.9	4.3
South. Pacific	15.03	16.31	16.0	6.2	5.5	4.9
Union Pacific	11.9	12.7	3.0	5.8	6.3	5.3
Averages	19.28	17.4	16.9	6.7	5.8	5.0

* December 31, 1911.

The writer believes that the decrease in the ratio of net capital may be ascribed in large measure to "greatly increased cost of railway operations." Since 1905, and even since 1909, the price of labor and the cost of materials have considerably advanced, and over these conditions railway officials have had no control whatever. On several occasions, the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant requests for increases in freight rates. The main reason for refusal was that, under efficient management, the existing rates ought to prove sufficient. Later experience demonstrated that these rates were not sufficient. It is believed, says the writer, that, if the railroads are to earn a fair rate on their capital in the future, "freight rates must be advanced."

THE BETTER RAILWAY EARNINGS

By the middle of November returns of gross and net earnings for fifty representative American railroads in September had been published or officially sent out. They represented a mileage of about 150,000 and operate in all sections of the country. An increase was shown in gross of 8.42 per cent. and in net of 9.28 per cent. For August the returns for the same roads had been even better—in gross 10.54 per cent., in net 14.35 per cent. The roads which show best for these months are the Northwestern and Southwestern groups; those showing poorest are Southern. The poor showing for the Southern roads is accounted for in part by the fact that earnings are compared with the extremely good earnings of 1911, some of which were record-breaking earnings. There has also been delay in the South in the transportation of cotton because of the lateness of the crop and the holding back of shipments for higher prices. *The Wall Street Journal*, in printing the returns for September, presents a table in which the roads are arranged in groups and showing as follows results in gross and net:

Gross earnings:	1912	1911	Per cent.
Trunk lines	$61,724,840	$56,658,301	8.94
Coalers	21,408,344	19,946,374	7.32
New England	11,399,227	10,942,643	5.17
Southern	16,153,318	15,933,660	1.37
Western	12,377,887	11,836,537	4.57
Southwestern	27,011,408	24,349,571	10.93
Northwestern	47,909,874	42,925,781	11.61
Net earnings:			
Trunk lines	17,193,599	17,072,519	.71
Coalers	7,542,099	7,040,266	7.12
New England	3,710,650	3,051,331	21.60
Southern	4,220,075	4,723,049	*10.64
Western	3,257,846	3,214,580	1.34
Southwestern	9,703,633	8,727,486	11.18
Northwestern	19,064,021	15,368,543	24.04

* Decrease

Another table gives the percentage of

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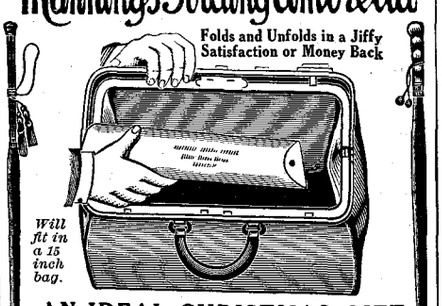

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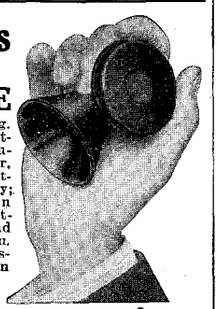

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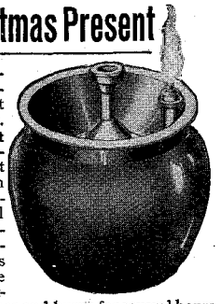

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	Percentage Increases		Operating Expenses		
	Gross	Net	Transp.	Maint.	† Traf.
Sept., 1912:	8.42%	9.48%	8.45%	9.88%	3.27%
Aug., 1912:	10.54	14.35	8.81	12.76	8.10
July, 1912:	10.43	12.69	7.76	12.78	2.56
June, 1912:	5.87	0.67	4.98	10.09	7.26
May, 1912:	2.42	*6.74	5.88	4.81	3.72
April, 1912:	2.69	*11.30	6.84	7.50	7.01
March, 1912:	5.69	*0.74	0.71	8.58	2.25
Feb., 1912:	10.30	17.78	9.83	5.84	3.04
Jan., 1912:	*1.02	*14.30	2.57	1.93	2.97
Dec., 1911:	0.48	7.66	*4.01	*3.91	0.02
Nov., 1911:	*0.65	*1.81	*0.81	*1.68	0.77
Oct., 1911:	0.86	4.12	*0.88	*3.12	1.61

* Decrease. † Traffic and general expenses.

BREWERY STOCKHOLDERS HARD HIT

It is not beyond the recollection of many persons who still feel themselves young, that shares in a great brewery, such as Allsopps, were once accounted about the best industrial investment one could make in the British Isles. A quarter of a century ago Allsopps emerged from private hands into a limited liability company, whereupon there ensued, in the words of the London *Times*, "as big a rush for prospectuses as in the case of the hardly less discredited Burma Ruby Mines." The owners, represented by Lord Hindlip, sold the business to this company for $11,000,000 cash and $1,500,000 in debenture, preferred and ordinary stock. At that time, the reputation of Allsopps as brewers not only stood high, as it long had done, but a general brewery boom long under way had reached full swing. The purchase price, exorbitant as it now appears, was "in conformity with the then ruling, if inflated, values." On the wave of enthusiasm which the formation of this company created, the price of the ordinary stock in Allsopps was carried eventually up to 180. Readers who can now recall that sensational episode in industrial finance will learn with surprize that a capital reorganization scheme was recently submitted, which in the words of *The Times*, "practically gives the *coup de grâce* to the ordinary shareholder, or to so much of him as has been left by successive mutilations." Following are further points in the spectacular history of this enterprise as printed in *The Times*:

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(*Continued on page* 1044)

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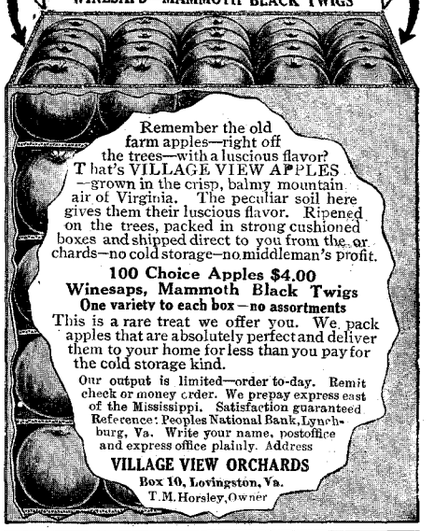

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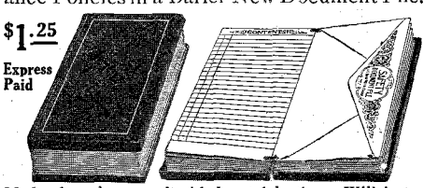

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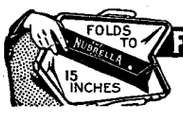

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1042)

was blowing. In 1898 the capital was increased by the creation of 110,000 deferred shares of £10 each, and the ordinary stock was made preferred ordinary. Nothing, however, improved the dismal outlook. New brewers were engaged from time to time, sudden bursts of advertising activity were tried, lager beer was added to the products of the company; still the sales continued to dwindle, and the various stocks dwindled in a corresponding manner.

"A committee appointed in 1901 to revalue the business showed a deficiency of £1,670,000, or, allowing for the reserve, of £1,430,000. Then ensued the first application of the surgeon's pitiless knife. It was recommended, and ultimately adopted, that 80 per cent. should be written off the deferred ordinary and 50 per cent. off the preferred ordinary (*i.e.*, the original ordinary); and that the remaining £770,000 of preferred and ordinary stock should be merged into a new stock. So that the present proposal to cut down the ordinary stock to 2½ per cent. of its nominal amount really means 2½ per cent. of 50 per cent. so far as the original ordinary stock is concerned; or, to make it clear, a £100 investment that would have sold for £180 in 1887 is reckoned as worth £1 5s. to-day. Next to total extinction nothing could be more complete and humiliating.

"At last the inevitable happened, and in July, 1911, receivers were appointed. It was realized that something very drastic would have to be done. There was more than a suggestion—a definite proposal—to amalgamate with Ind, Coope, & Co., another company in the hands of receivers. The notion that two *minuses* will make a *plus* is a favorite one with a certain optimistic type of financier; but Allsopp's advisers were certainly wise in declining to link their desperate fortunes with the equally desperate fortunes of Ind, Coope. There were only two possibilities left—to sell the whole business, stock, lock, and barrel, to the highest bidder or to wipe out most of the minor interests, get in some new capital, and carry on the company largely and frankly in the interests of the first debenture holders. The latter course is the one that is coming up for consideration. The details of the scheme have already been published, and they are epitomized in the vivid fact that, including liabilities to creditors, no less than £2,700,000 is to be written off. The records of joint-stock enterprise show many examples of the rise of the rocket and the fall of the stick, but few more edifying in their thoroughness than this.

"What is the reason of it? Guinness's and Bass's are prosperous concerns. What is the canker-worm that has eaten the life out of Allsopp's? Was the price paid for the brewery excessive? Was the management old-fashioned? Were the tied-houses unremunerative? In any case the questions are belated now. The only practical one is, Can anything yet be made of Allsopp's, given reduced capital, money to work it, and a thoroughly businesslike board?"

An Old Champion.—MISS CULCHAW—"Do you like the 'Passing of Arthur'?

MR. CHUMP—"I'm not up on football players. What team is he on?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Swatting Back.—MRS. HIRAM OFFEN—"I'm afraid you won't do. As nearly as I can find out, you have worked in six or seven places during the past year."

MISS BRADY—"Well, an' how manny girls has herself had in the same toime? No less, I'm thinkin.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. L. M.," Bridgeport, Conn.—"Does the verb 'to disillusion' exist, and if not, how could the following sentence be better exprest: 'I tried to disillusion him'?"

You will find "disillusion" (both noun and verb) in the dictionaries (see STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 526, column 3).

"E. W. P., Jr.," East Northfield, Mass.—"Please state (1) whether 'any one else' is ever written as one word, and (2) whether to form the possessive you make it 'any one's else' or 'any one else's.'"

(1) Always as two words. (2) Either "any one else's" or "any one's else," but the former is preferred.

"W. E. K.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Kindly decide whether the following sentence is correct: 'He disputes the justness of the claim, asserting that the services rendered were unsatisfactory and that, even if they had been satisfactory, the amount claimed therefor *is* excessive (or *would have been* excessive).' (2) Is the expression 'still continues' permissible, as, 'He reports that the condition complained of *still continues*'? (3) Are such forms as 'Plans *are now making*' and 'The house *now building*' considered good usage at present?"

(1) Say, "the amount *would be* excessive." (2) Yes. The adverb reenforces the verb; but it should not be used unless needed. (3) One more often hears or writes, "Plans *are* now *being made*." "Plans *are making*" is not incorrect, but strikes most people as a bit old-fashioned.

"H. O. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Please explain the correct usages of 'each other' and 'one another.' Is it not correct to say, 'My friend and I met *each other* yesterday' and 'The five friends stopt to shake hands with *one another*'?"

"Each other" should properly be applied to two; "one another" to more than two.

"A. J. B.," Denver, Colo.—"Please give me the latest and correct pronunciation of 'garage.'"

The proper pronunciation is ga-rāzh, the "a's" as in aha! "zh" as "z" in azure. The word may in time become anglicized and cease to have its French pronunciation.

"D. L.," Paradox, N. Y.—"Please state whether the following sentence is grammatically correct: 'Promptness at meal-time, lessons, and taps is a feature.'"

The sentence is correct, but somewhat ambiguous. It can be made clear by repeating the preposition with "lessons" and "taps."

"X. X.," Oakland, Cal.—"(1) Please state which is correct: 'S S Titanic' or 'S. S. Titanic.' (2) Is 'Take *an* S. P. train' correct, or should it be 'Take *a* S. P. train'? (3) Which is correct: 'y's' or 'y.s'?"

(1) S. S. Titanic.
(2) *An* S. P. train.
(3) Y's.

"R. B. V. V.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"In the phrase 'and named individuals *whom*, he said, ought to be brought to trial,' is the form 'whom' rightly used, and if so, why?"

"Who," not "whom," because the word is subject of the verb "ought."

"J. B. R.," Turners Falls, Mass.—"(1) Kindly state whether the following expression is idiomatic: 'I found this so interesting . . . that I could *not but* feel that it would interest your readers.' (2) Is my own question sufficiently complete without 'or not'?"

(1) "But" in the sense of "only" has negative force; hence "not but" is contrary to the nature of modern English, for the language now avoids "double negatives." One should say "could but feel."

(2) Yes; "or not" may be added, but is not necessary.

"R. H. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give me the correct use of the words 'should' and 'would' in the following sentences: 'I should certainly appreciate it if you could see your way clear to assist me'; 'I would certainly appreciate it if you can see your way clear to assist me.'"

Use *should* in both cases. Do not use *would* with a subject of the first person unless you are speaking of the subject's *willingness* or *definite inclination*, or else by *would* you mean "was accustomed to, used to."

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